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Cumberland Valley Nurseries INCORPORATED

McMinnville, Tennessee

1	FRUIT and FLOWERS	1
9		9
4	PLANTING GUIDE	4
2		2

O F F E R I N G

**Complete Line of Nursery Stock,
Direct to Grower
At Wholesale Prices**



**Catering Especially to
Extension Service Workers**

Send Us Your Co-operative Orders

**Nursery and Office Located on U.S.
Highway No. 70 South, 1 Mile West.
McMinnville, Tennessee**

Where Better Nursery Stock Is Grown

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS:

We wish to thank you for the fine business that you have given us during the past year. We have enjoyed an ideal growing season this year, and we believe that our stock is the best that we have ever produced. We have a good quantity of most of the items that we are offering, and are in position to take care of your requirements.

We consider it a privilege to be living in this great land of ours, of brave, free people, and, as agriculturalists, we are putting our shoulder to the wheel in a genuine effort to contribute our share toward promoting the general welfare of our community, and our nation. We become more firmly convinced with each passing day that members of our trade can render America a splendid service by promoting to the utmost among all our citizens the culture of nature's flowers, plants, and trees as a certain method to maintain calm and peace of mind.

With all this in mind, we are increasing our efforts to produce higher quality nursery stock, because we firmly believe that beautiful flowers and plants are God-given things which make the world a better place in which to live. Fortunately, we have been able to assist in the movement to make "America More Beautiful and Fruitful." For many years we have supplied progressive planters with the material needed to transform a house into a home. Each year we have endeavored to improve our production methods and thus improve the quality of the trees and shrubs offered.

While this catalogue is not large in size and number of pages, you may rest assured that all items listed are the best that can be produced, that our prices are reasonable, and that our service is unsurpassed. We shall be happy to serve you at any time.

You will find this bargain book is made especially for farmers, home owners, fruit growers, and gardeners, giving them a chance to buy direct from nursery at wholesale prices. The reason we can sell such fine stock at these low prices is because we sell direct to you from our catalogue, and you have no agent's commission to pay. Furthermore, we do not spend thousands of dollars on colored pictures in our catalogue, with which to promote sales appeal. **We pass this saving on to you.** Also, we purchase no large advertising space, as we depend largely upon you—our friends and customers—to advertise our stock.

Thanking you for your consideration, and with the hope that we may by sincere effort, merit continued patronage from you good folks who make our existence possible, we remain,

Very truly yours,
CUMBERLAND VALLEY NURSERIES, Inc.
J. R. BRAGG, Pres.

P.S. If you have not bought from us before, here are eight splendid reasons for trying our stock: Good Stock; True-to-Name; Early to Bear; Disease Free; Best Varieties; Profitable; Reasonable Prices; Trustworthy. Give us a trial, won't you, and be convinced. Thanks.

TERMS AND CONDITION OF SALE

Last Year's Prices Are Still in Effect on Most Items. Regardless of increased costs on labor, packing material, etc., we have made no increase in prices on most items listed. We have made our prices as low as it is possible to make them and still deliver you good stock. Higher priced trees cannot be better, lower priced trees must be inferior in some ways. Consider the quality of trees or plants you buy, and the reputation of nursery from whom you buy. Thrifty, hardy, dependable planting stock leads to success. This cancels all former lists.

Varieties: Our listing of New Varieties and Selected Types of Older Varieties point the way to greater production, greater consumer satisfaction, greater profits to the grower. We propagate our stock under careful conditions, and are careful to keep each variety true to name, being ready at all times to replace, upon proper proof, any that prove otherwise. Further than this we are not responsible.

Shipping Season: We begin filling orders about October 15th, and continue shipping during the entire fall, winter, and spring until about May 1st, or as long as stock remains dormant. We pride ourselves on making prompt delivery, but sometimes during rush season it is impossible to handle orders just as they come in, and we must ask your indulgence for a week or so. We keep close check on weather conditions in every part of the country, and shipment will be made just as promptly as possible and in proper season. If time of shipment is left to us, we can assure our customers of receiving stock in perfect condition.

Guarantee: We guarantee to pack and ship good clean thrifty, well-grown trees and plants in good growing condition, and under ordinary conditions, if properly transplanted and cared for, will grow. However, we cannot guarantee trees to grow, because there are so many reasons for their failure beyond our control, such as improper planting, over-fertilization, droughts, floods, frosts, etc. Claims, if any, must be made within ten days after receipt of stock.

Receiving Stock in Cold Weather: In the event that it should turn cold after your stock has been shipped to you and there is a possibility that there is frost in the package, put the shipment where the temperature is above freezing, a cellar or frost-proof building, and do not disturb for 5 to 7 days, at which time stock can be removed from box or bundle in first-class condition. Under no circumstances should you open a box when you think there is frost in it, for if the air strikes nursery stock in frozen condition it will kill it. But if allowed to thaw out in the package, the stock will not be injured.

Shipping: Very small trees and plants may be sent parcel post, and where this method of handling is desired, add 15% to amount of order to

cover. Larger trees and plants **must** be shipped by Express, Freight, or Truck. Where no preference is given, we will ship what we consider best way for safe and prompt delivery.

Terms: Our terms are cash with order, unless C.O.D. shipment is desired, in which case send one-fourth of purchase price with order. Remit by money order, check or draft, or registered letter if cash is sent. Prices quoted are f.o.b. McMinnville.

Special Discount: If your order amounts to \$50.00 or more, we allow a straight discount of 5%, cash with order. This special concession makes it desirable to send "Club Orders"; two or three or several persons sending their orders together to be included in one shipment. More and more of the agents and teachers are taking advantage of this Club Rate, thereby benefitting their patrons. This not only gives them advantage of low rate on quantity lots, and discount on orders amounting to \$50.00, but also gives them lower transportation rate on combined shipment.

Any order sent us will have our prompt and careful attention, and select quality stock will be furnished at all times. Certificate of inspection will be sent with each shipment. We earnestly request you to send your order early for choice selection of varieties and best attention.

Please Read These Instructions Carefully Before Ordering.

FRUITS, ETC.

Fruit Trees are a safe investment. There is an increasing demand for fruits—**good fruits**. For more than a decade the fruit market was almost stationary. In most parts of the country orchards were utterly neglected, and younger orchards were only partially cared for. All this meant smaller crops, and a greatly reduced quantity of quality fruit. During the past two or three years the demand has increased, and the trend is upward. Land should now be put into an orchard of apples, peaches, or other fruits. Light intercropping ought to pay all carrying charges until the trees come into bearing. You then have a safe and profitable investment.

Where space is scarce, you may plant quick-maturing trees like peach, plum, and cherry, in the center of the squares between late-maturing trees, such as apple, etc. The former should be taken out when the permanent trees begin to crowd. Don't plant too closely.

We are producing a general list of varieties on selected soils, which are grown here under our personal supervision. We have some varieties that are not shown in this list, and solicit your orders for your full needs. If we do not have particular variety wanted, we will send best substitute, unless you specify that we not do this. This has reference to small assorted orders; on commercial orders **WE DO NOT SUBSTITUTE**.

APPLES.

No other fruit is so dependable and generally desirable as the Apple. They will thrive in almost any well drained soil. Its period of ripening extends from early July until frost, and then they can be kept through the entire winter. For family use there is no fruit so indispensable. With moderate care they will pay a handsome return on your efforts and investment. We have kept our list of varieties up to date and you can plant any of them with confidence.

Apple—Whips.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.15	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$ 75.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.20	1.75	15.00	125.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	2.25	20.00	175.00

Apples—2 yr. branched.

3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.00	17.00	150.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.30	2.50	22.50	200.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.35	3.00	27.50	250.00

Varieties:**EARLY OR SUMMER APPLES:**

Yellow Transparent. Earliest variety of apple. Fruits pale yellow, slightly acid, and markets in good condition. Trees bear young.

Maiden Blush. A late summer apple. Possibly the best commercial variety for cooking in its season.

Early Harvest. One of the earliest summer apples. Trees very vigorous and productive. Fruit tender with yellow skin. Good for eating and cooking.

Red June. An early summer apple, producing medium sized red fruit of distinctive flavor. No home orchard is complete without it.

Hackworth. A southern variety of distinctive merit. Should have a place in all family orchards in Dixie.

All Red Duchess. A late summer variety which thrives anywhere, developed from sport limb of regular Duchess. A heavy bearer of well flavored fruit. An all purpose apple.

Early McIntosh. Follows Transparent in ripening; Flesh white, tender, juicy, and fine flavor. Has same prominent qualities as the Winter McIntosh.

Milton. A very handsome new apple of the McIntosh type. Fruit a beautiful pinkish red, with tender, crisp, white flesh of excellent flavor. Trees hardy and vigorous.

Red Astrachan. Medium size, yellow with dark red patches; flesh decidedly acid and juicy; excellent for cooking, and very satisfactory for home planting. Trees hardy and vigorous.

King Tompkins. An extra large apple, very red with tint of yellow; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; good quality.

LATE FALL APPLES:

Grimes Golden. A favorite yellow apple. Fruit medium, uniform, yellow. Flesh, tender and crisp, slightly acid. Stores well.

Kinnard's Choice. Originated in Tennessee. One of the best all purpose red apples. Similar in color to winesap, but ripens earlier. Appreciated wherever known.

Northern Spy. A hardy healthy apple that is very productive and stores well. Brings top market price.

Northwestern Greening. A fall apple in the South, but ripening later in northern localities where it is hardy and very productive. Fruit pale, waxy yellow, sometimes blushed.

Tolman Sweet. The leading sweet apple. Trees hardy, long-lived and bear early. Fruit pale yellow, sometimes blushed. Flesh firm, white and sweet.

Wealthy. Another fall apple in the South, which is hardy in the North. Fruit of good appearance, shaded to dark red. Flesh tender sub-acid. Especially adapted to sandy soils.

Yellow Delicious. An all-purpose apple with almost every good quality. Trees vigorous and productive. Fruit uniform in size, coloring to a good yellow color. Flavor very distinctive and pleasing.

Dark Red Delicious. The same description as for the Red Delicious applies to this very popular new variety; and in addition to having all the desirable qualities of the original Delicious, it also has the advantage of an exquisite deep red color covering the entire fruit. One of the best additions to the list of apple varieties since the original Delicious.

Anoka. Called the "Old Folks Apple" because it comes into bearing at an early age, often having some fruit the second year after planting. It is very resistant to cold temperatures, bears heavily. Fruit is of good size, colored red with yellow streaks, ripens in mid-summer, and is fine for cooking. The tree does not grow so large as some other varieties, and is therefore good for planting in the yard, if other space is not available.

York Imperial. A late fall or early winter variety planted largely in the Virginias and adjoining states. Fruits keep and ship exceptionally well.

WINTER APPLES:

Baldwin. Probably the most extensively grown of any winter apple in the Eastern states. Fruit

uniform in shape, yellow blushed and mottled with red. Flesh crisp, tender and juicy.

Cortland. Very similar to McIntosh, but if possible an improvement. Fruit bright deep red in color. Flesh snow white, firm, crisp and tender.

All Red Jonathan. Everybody places this variety among the best in both appearance and quality. Medium sized fruits with brilliant red skins. Flesh nearly white, crisp and tender with a distinctly pleasant aroma.

Mammoth Black Twig. A seedling of Winesap, growing more vigorously. Bears large fruits of good quality.

Rome Beauty. An excellent market variety. Fruit uniform and very attractive. Planted largely in commercial orchards, but fits well into the home orchard.

Red Rome Beauty. Quite an improvement over the Rome Beauty as far as color is concerned. Quality practically the same.

Winesap. Thrives everywhere planted. Fruit excellent. Keeps well and is good commercially.

Winter Banana. Trees very hardy, vigorous and fruitful. Fruit clear, pale yellow, with a delicate blush. Flavor rich, mixture of sweet and sour.

Yates. Very popular in the South, especially in Georgia. A heavy bearer and good keeper. Fruit will often stay on trees until near Christmas if not picked.

Fameuse. (Snow.) Very popular early Winter apple. Snow-white flesh from which it takes its name. Deep crimson in color and very pleasant to eat out of hand. Fills the gap between early fall and late winter apples. Trees very hardy and productive.

Gano. (Black Ben.) A handsome large apple of perfect shape, smooth, glossy, deep red skin; flesh white, slightly tinged with yellow; firm rather coarse, crisp mild sub-acid flavor. Excellent keeper, standing long shipments; usually packed in barrels.

All Red McIntosh. In addition to having all the desirable qualities of the original McIntosh, it has the advantage of deep red color covering the entire fruit. Flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; tree hardy, vigorous, and healthy; starts to bear young and heavily. It is a favorite for market and eating.

Turley. (Turley Winesap.) The Turley is gradually winning its way solely on its merit. The tree is vigorous and bears fruit early. Fruit is very red and inclined to be large. Season just ahead of Stayman's Winesap.

Wagoner. A large apple of beautiful bright red; fine texture, high flavor and excellent quality. Tree bears early and is a reliable cropper.

Black Stayman. Larger than the common Wine-sap, with rich, dark red fruit. Keeps well and can be used in every way. One of the best commercial varieties as well as an all purpose apple for home use.

CRAB APPLES:

Transcendent. An early ripening variety ripening in August. Color yellow overspread with bright red. Flesh very crisp and tender.

Dolga Crab. Best of all crab apples. Bears young and very heavy. Beautiful enough for a lawn tree. Excellent for jelly. It is one of the finest and most beautiful crabs grown; not subject to blight.

PEARS.

There is scarcely a section in the entire country where Pear will not produce abundantly, if proper care is used in the selection of varieties. By all means Pears should be planted extensively for both market and home use.

You can have fresh Pears for six months or longer if the right sorts are selected, first fresh from the tree and then from those that have been stored in a cool place. Pears begin bearing in two to three years after planting, depending on variety and attention they get. They grow best on moist, rich lands, but are more subject to blight where growth is vigorous and heavy. So, it is best to give them just average lands and not push them too fast. Where blight appears, cut out and burn it promptly, keeping saw or knife thoroughly disinfected with creosote, carbolic acid, or other disinfectant. Careful and thorough pruning will do much to lessen this disease.

Pear—Whips.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.20	\$1.75	\$ 15.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.25	20.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.30	2.75	25.00

Pear—2 yr. Branched.

3 to 4 feet.....	.35	3.00	27.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	3.50	32.50
5 to 6 feet.....	.45	4.00	37.50

Varieties:

Bartlett. Grown profitably in every pear growing section in America. Trees vigorous and bear young. Fruits large and long with clear yellow color when mature. Flesh fine grained and juicy.

Pineapple Pear. Resembles the Keiffer, with crisp, juicy, coarse flesh. Fine for cooking and canning. So far, it has proved to be blight-proof. Ripens July and August.

Garber. An earlier pear than Keiffer. Hardy north and south. A very vigorous grower producing fruits suitable for culinary purposes.

Kieffer. Grown largely for culinary purposes. Grows to large size. Fruit long and heavy. Flesh coarse and not so sweet. Largely planted for canning.

Douglas. Wonderful fall pear. Golden yellow in color. Tree bears very young, and an excellent variety. One of the hardiest, most blight resistant and productive pears now being grown. Suitable for home or market.

Seckel. Very vigorous and productive. Fruits reddish-brown of medium size. One of the best all purpose pears.

PLUM AND NECTARINE.

The Plum in large variety thrives over a wide range of soils and climates, and should be generally planted. No home orchard is complete without several trees of choice varieties to give fresh fruit for eating as well as an abundance for jams, jellies, preserves, etc., and there is always a market for choice Plums.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.20	\$1.75	\$ 15.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.25	20.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.30	2.75	25.00

Varieties:

Abundance. Best known Japanese variety. Adapted to a wide range of soils. Excellent in home orchard. Fruit dark mottled red. Very sweet and juicy.

Burbank. Trees not so vigorous as Abundance, but fruits keep better and ship in good condition when picked a few days before entirely ripe. Fruits dark yellow, mottled red. Flesh yellow, firm and tender.

Red June. Trees large and productive and remarkably free from disease. Color red with small russet dots. Flesh yellow, meaty and sweet, except near the seed. Excellent variety.

Shropshire. Best known damson. Very vigorous, hardy and productive, often overladen with fruit. Color blue-black. Flesh golden yellow. Good variety if you are planting one tree or one thousand trees.

Wickson. One of the largest plums. Fruit red over yellow, flesh of amber yellow which is juicy, slightly coarse, firm and sweet. A very showy variety.

Nectarine. (Sure Crop.) Delicious for eating. The melting, juicy texture of the nectarine and its delicious flavor furnishes one of the most delightful fruits for eating during the summer. Plant a few of these in your home orchard this year. Very vigorous and productive.

CHERRY.

Not difficult to grow, but the trees are best adapted to well drained rich soil. The sour varieties grow more readily than the sweets, but you can have both if your location is good. Be sure to plant the trees as soon as they arrive—don't let them lie around. Press the dirt firmly around the roots; tramp it hard. Prune the same as apples or pears, but do not cut the central leaders.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.30	\$2.75	\$ 25.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	3.25	30.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	3.75	35.00

Varieties:

Black Tartarian (Sweet). A widely planted sweet cherry. Adapts itself to many different soils and climates. Fruits ripen early. Purplish red flesh that is sweet and juicy.

Dyehouse (Sour). Ripens a week earlier than Early Richmond. Fruits slightly smaller, color dark red. Flesh yellowish white with tart juice.

Early Richmond (Sour). The leading early sour cherry. Trees vigorous everywhere planted. Fruits dark red. Flesh pale yellow, tender and melting.

May Duke (Sour). This is one of the oldest and most widely planted varieties. Fruit early, color light to red. Flesh dark red with pleasing flavor.

Montmorency (Sour). The most popular sour cherry grown in America. It is surpassed by no other sour cherry in vigor and health. Fruit light to dark red. Flesh pale yellow tinged with red; very juicy.

Gov. Wood (Sweet). A wonderful sweet cherry for home use. Trees bear early. Fruit large, yellowish-white tinted with crimson. Flesh tender, sweet and juicy.

APRICOTS.

Apricots are best adapted for city gardens, or where trees are protected by buildings. They are delicious fruits, and, therefore, a little extra care should be given to protect the flowers from late spring frosts. Trees when planted in orchard may be protected by timber, or tall-growing fruit trees.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.20	\$1.75	\$ 15.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.25	20.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.30	2.75	25.00

Varieties:

Early Golden. An early ripening variety of medium size. Skin smooth, pale orange color. Flesh yellow. Juicy and sweet, with good flavor.

Moorpark. Trees very large. Fruits of largest size and excellent in both appearance and quality.

Color deep orange with distinct blush on side next to sun. Flesh very firm, juicy and rich.

Royal. Tree large and vigorous. Regular in bearing with large crops. Fruit large yellow tinged with red. Flesh firm and juicy. Stone free.

QUINCE.

For preserves and jelly there is nothing better. Its delightful flavor and aroma have been admired for years. Every home should have a Quince tree.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.20	\$1.75	\$ 15.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.25	20.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.30	2.75	25.00

Varieties:

Champion. Tree vigorous and very productive. Fruit large. Flesh pale yellow, very firm and juicy. A good standard variety.

Orange. An early ripening variety, more adapted to the North. Color golden yellow. Flesh pale yellow becoming dark red when cooked. Quality good.

GRAPES.

Other crops may fail but you never lose all the Grapes—unless the boys get them. Grapes are a sure crop, and vines need little attention except training, lots of sunshine, and plenty of plant food. By careful selection of varieties, fresh fruit may be had for several months during the year, and many delicious jams, jellies, marmalades and juices may be preserved for winter consumption.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 yr. vines.....	\$.15	\$1.25	\$ 10.00

BLACK GRAPES.

Concord. The best general purpose grape grown. Berry large; bunches shouldered and compact. Should be the “backbone” of your planting. Very fruitful every year. Fruit firm and juicy.

Moore's Early. An extra-early variety. Medium bunch; large black berry. Vine is hardy, very reliable, and does well wherever planted. Desirable for an early market.

Worden. A seedling of Concord. Better quality; ripens 10 days earlier. Bunch and berry large; compact. Not quite so hardy or long-lived, but is needed in every collection.

Fredonia. A new very early black grape. Ripens shortly before Moore's Early. The bunches and berries are large with excellent flavor. It is an extra good shipper as it does not crack. Vines are vigorous and productive.

RED GRAPES.

Agawam. Bunch large, shouldered; berry large reddish brown, tender, vinous and of excellent flavor. Very vigorous and productive. Vine hardy and one of the best in its class. The most productive of all reds.

Catawba. Standard late red grape that has lost none of its popularity. Season and quality make it indispensable. Bunches medium, shouldered; berries large, deep coppery-red, becoming purple when ripe; flesh somewhat pulpy; juicy, sweet, aromatic and rich.

Delaware. A well-known red grape. Bunch and berry small; compact. Flavor unsurpassed. Must be given good, rich soil. One of the highest quality grapes in cultivation. Extremely hardy. Keeps and ships well.

Lutie. Best extra early grape of its color, and good size. Very mild, sub-acid flavor. Planted largely for home use and eating while fresh.

WHITE GRAPES.

Niagara. Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black. Bunch and berries are large, greenish-white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Skin thin but tough; quality much like the Concord.

Portland. Holds first place among grapes as an early green variety. Vine very vigorous, hardy and healthy. Bunches and berries larger than any other green grape. Very fine quality.

SCUPPERNONG or MUSCADINE GRAPE

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Two year	\$.35	\$3.25	\$ 30.00

These are well known favorites in the South. They are usually trained on overhead trellises and need very little care after once started.

Scuppernong (Muscadine). Berries large; seldom more than 8 to 10 in a cluster; color brown; skin thick; flesh pulpy, flavor sweet and of a peculiar musky aroma. Vine is free from all diseases and insect depredations. Wonderfully prolific, and a sure bearer.

James Grape. Berries large, blue-black, in clusters of from 6 to 10; skin thin; pulp tough, sweet and juicy, but not dissolving; quality good. A showy fruit. Ripens after Scuppernong.

Thomas Grape. Fruit large, purple, thick skin, borne in clusters like Scuppernong. Fruit has peculiar tang which is delightful. A very desirable arbor Grape, and an old favorite. These are usually spaced 20 to 25 feet apart each way, as are other of the muscadine group of grapes. Hardy and well adapted to soils.

PEACH

No other fruit stand ahead of the Peach for general planting over a very large section of the country. While the trees prefer a well drained sandy loam, they will adapt themselves to almost any well drained location, if given proper care. Wide range of varieties makes it possible to have fruit ripening over a long period of time.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
6 to 12 inch.....	\$.06	\$.50	\$ 4.00	\$ 35.00
12 to 18 inch.....	.07	.65	6.00	50.00
18 to 24 inch.....	.08	.75	7.00	60.00
24 to 30 inch.....	.10	.90	8.00	70.00
30 to 36 inch.....	.15	1.25	10.00	85.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.17	1.50	12.50	100.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	1.75	15.00	125.00

Varieties:

Augbert. A freestone peach similar to Elberta, but later and in many respects superior. Tree vigorous and productive; very valuable. Ripens during August. At the head of the list for commercial planting and for home orchards for canning purposes.

Belle of Georgia. Fast growing, vigorous tree bearing large, creamy-white fruits, with crimson cheek. Flesh white, tinted red at pit. Semi-cling. Mid-season July.

Carman. A very conspicuous, white peach, doing equally as well north or south. Fruit medium-sized popular shipping variety. Earlier than Belle of Georgia. Early July variety.

Champion. The standard white freestone. Trees very productive. Fruit very attractive, as well as good flavor. Late July.

Early Rose. An early ripening variety, often called second early. White semi-freestone peach. Good blush and excellent flavor for an early peach. Ripens mid-June.

South Haven. A fine hardy peach of the Elberta type, though it ripens about two weeks ahead of Elberta. It is a freestone peach with yellow meat and highly colored skin. It ripens over a period of near two weeks which makes it very fine for local marketing.

Hale Haven. Ripens about midway between Golden Jubilee and Elberta. Has the large size and round shape of the J. H. Hale, is a perfect freestone, and has a tough skin that makes it one of the best shipping varieties. Yellow fleshed and highly colored skin—these combined with its excellent shipping quality and larger size, make it one of the very best for commercial planting. The tree is an excellent grower.

Early Crawford. Large, yellow variety of rich flavor. Tender flesh and very juicy. Ripens along with Belle of Georgia.

Early Elberta. Ripens about ten days before Elberta. More roundish and slightly sweeter.

Elberta. The standard yellow peach. Grows in every peach growing state. Gives good crops of well-formed fruit.

Golden Jubilee. An early, yellow freestone peach, ripening from three to four weeks before Elberta. Very highly praised wherever grown, both as a market and home variety.

Hiley. A variety similar to Belle of Georgia, but ripens at least two weeks earlier. White with red cheek. White, juicy flesh. Good shipper.

Early Hiley. Large, freestone peach; flesh white, with general appearance and qualities of regular Hiley Belle, except ripens about ten days earlier. Was developed from sport limb of regular Hiley in southern Georgia. Prolific bearer and good shipper. Favorite and profitable for early market.

J. H. Hale. A large, deep red peach with yellow flesh. Has practically no fuzz, and the strong flavor characteristics of Elberta is absent. Ripens in mid-July.

Gage Elberta. This comparatively recent introduction came from an Illinois orchard from a bud sport of Elberta, and in its years of trial has proven highly disease resistant. Tree has many characteristics of the Elberta, but is more spreading in habit of growth. Blooms come later than those of Elberta, and fruit ripens about 5 days after Elberta.

Late Elberta. Almost identical with Elberta, except ripens about ten days later. A good follow-up for Elberta.

Shippers Late Red. A splendid peach to follow Elberta, which it follows about one week. The fruit is large, colored red, with yellow flesh and free-stone. Fruit is firm and ships well. A desirable variety.

Mayflower. Ripens earlier than any other peach. Trees hardy, and productive. Fruit medium, entirely covered with red. Ripens before June 1 in this section.

Red Bird. One of the best early peaches. Bright red color, with good flavor. Good commercial variety. Ripens in early June.

Rochester. One of the hardiest varieties. Largely grown in the Eastern states, but has proven a good variety almost everywhere planted. Fruit long pointed. Flesh yellow, stained red near seed.

Heath Cling. One of the old favorites. A late, white clingstone peach that keeps well when removed from tree. Excellent for cooking whole as stone gives no bad flavor. Ripens in September.

Krummel. A valuable peach where a late variety is wanted. Color light yellow, blushed with carmine. Flesh yellow, fine texture, juicy and somewhat acid.

BERRIES.

Practically all varieties are easy to grow, and will thrive in many localities, though they prefer rich, fertile, well-drained soils. If soil is poor, it should be fertilized if best results are to be had. The vines bear the second year after planting and yield the most delicious of fruits.

Black Raspberry.

Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
\$.04	\$.30	\$ 2.50	\$ 17.50

Variety:

Cumberland. Very hardy and productive. A tall upright grower. Fruit large, glossy black. Flesh firm, juicy and sweet. Seeds small.

Red Raspberry.

Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
\$.05	\$.40	\$ 3.00	\$ 20.00

Varieties:

Chief. The most dependable early red raspberry. Considered by some superior to Latham. Fruit almost equal in size and quality to Latham.

Latham. One of the largest and most prolific reds. Very large, juicy fruit of excellent quality.

St. Regis. Ever-bearing variety. Gives crops of fruit throughout the summer. Fruit medium size, highly flavored.

Van Fleet. A thrifty grower of merit. Fruit large red and very showy.

Blackberry.

Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
\$.05	\$.40	\$ 2.25	\$ 17.50

Varieties:

Early Harvest. One of the earliest varieties, very prolific. Good market variety.

Eldorado. Very vigorous and hardy. Berries very large and ripen together. Very sweet.

Dewberry.

Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
\$.05	\$.40	\$ 2.25	\$ 17.50

Varieties:

Austin. A most productive market variety, bearing enormous crops of large berries at least a week before other varieties.

Lucretia. A very hardy variety, producing berries of extra size and quality. Very sweet and luscious.

Gooseberries.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
\$.15	\$1.25	\$ 11.00

Varieties:

Downing. A well known American sort which has given the best results everywhere. Large and handsome, pale green berry; of splendid quality for dessert and cooking. Bush vigorous; a strong and upright grower and exceedingly productive.

Houghton. An enormously productive and always reliable old variety. Of vigorous growth, slender and spreading; not subject to mildew. Fruit rather small, smooth, pale red, tender and of good quality.

Currants.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
\$.15	\$1.25	\$ 11.00

Varieties:

Fay's Prolific. A very vigorous growing bush, enormously productive, with fruits of very large size. Inclined to do better on light soils than most varieties. Popular with most growers, but not as upright a grower as Wilder.

Wilder. A vigorous, upright growing bush. Very hardy and productive. This variety is possibly more largely grown than any other kind in cultivation. It is highly recommended by leading authorities. Berries medium to large, dark glossy red; skin thin, tender; flesh juicy, firm, exceedingly good; late midseason.

Strawberries.

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Single Crop	\$1.00	\$2.50	\$ 4.00
Everbearing	1.50	4.00	7.50

Varieties. Single Crop.

Aroma. A mid-season variety that is very resistant to frost damage. Berries large, red clear through.

Blakemore. A good early berry that is fast replacing some of the early varieties. Fruit averages larger than other varieties, and ships well.

Gandy. Last to ripen, and a fine berry.

Klondike. The standard shipping variety. Heavy bearer of firm red berries that ship in good condition.

Everbearing varieties: Progressive and Gem.

Thornless Boysenberry.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
\$.30	\$2.00	\$ 15.00

The Boysenberry has the reputation of being the best Berry ever grown. Immense berries of de-

licious flavor. Bushes very hardy, and bear heavily. It has all the good points of the blackberry, loganberry, and raspberry, but is far more hardy and vigorous. Almost seedless, is firm, and a good shipping berry. Be sure to plant some of the new improved thornless type Boysenberry. 25 plants will be plenty for home use. 600 plants will set an acre, set 8 ft. by 8 ft.

New Thornless Youngberry.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
\$.15	\$1.00	\$ 7.50

This wonderful new Youngberry is a cross between the Loganberry and the Dewberry. A heavy bearer and the fruit is extra fine flavor. Delicious to eat fresh and cans well. Unsurpassed for home garden or for commercial planting. The plant is a rank grower, and adapted to a wide range of soils. Plants should be given some winter protection north of Missouri.

Mulberries.

While the fruit of the Mulberry is of no commercial value, the tree is planted largely for shade. Many people consider the edible types of Mulberry a most delectible and dainty dish. They are of much value for swine and poultry. The tree is of quick growth and is particularly suited to the South.

Hicks. Very prolific and in fruit for several weeks, often being known as "everbearing." Fruit large; black; sweet. Ripens June and July.

Downing. Very large; black; sweet rich and excellent. Ripe in June and July.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$.40	\$3.50	\$ 30.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	4.00	35.00

PERSIMMONS.

A distinct fruit of the South which succeeds in practically all sections where cotton is grown. The tree has beautiful glossy foliage which makes it very attractive, and the gorgeous colored fruits are both delicious and beautiful.

Japanese Persimmon. A vigorous grower and an early bearer. Bears much larger fruit than the American type. If the fruit is harvested before it is touched by frost, and house-ripened, the quality becomes greatly improved.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.50	\$4.00	
3 to 4 feet.....	.65	5.50	

American Persimmon. A native of the Southern states, but will ripen in the North. There is nothing more luscious than a well-ripened persimmon. It is satisfying to both man and beast. Plant a few for the opossums and children.

3 to 4 feet.....	.35	2.75
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	4.25

Rhubarb. (Pie Plant) Rhubard, with its flavor of the springtime, is a valuable aid to the action of the gastric juices, adds novelty to the bill of fare, has the good points of a fruit, and combines deliciously as a dessert or conserve.

Victoria: One of the best; excellent quality; very early, with long stem. Plants vigorous and dependable.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Two year	\$.15	\$ 1.00	\$ 7.50

Asparagus. Asparagus is considered one of the most healthful vegetables—a regular spring tonic, so to speak. Everyone should have it fresh from their own garden. It is adaptable to nearly any soil, but grows best in rich sandy loam.

Washington: This is the best known variety. It is a strong grower, producing stocks of large size, fine quality and tender. The fact that it is rust-resistant makes it the ideal Asparagus for all.

Strong Two Year Plants...	\$.30	\$ 2.50
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NUT TREES.

For Shade and Profit.

Nut trees make good shade trees, and yield wholesome, delicious food. Everybody likes, wants, and plants shade trees. Usually oaks, maples, and the like are used, and are excellent for the purpose, but they provide nothing but leaves. More and more people are sensing the wisdom of planting nut trees, which yield both pleasure and profit.

PECAN. During the past few years no feature of horticulture has been given greater attention than has the Pecan. The growing of these is no longer an experiment, for already it is one of the most profitable crops of the South. We offer the best varieties, bearing nuts of large size, good flavor, and thin shell.

Stuart. An up right, vigorous grower; very prolific; nuts large, kernel plump and of fine flavor. An especially good keeper and one of the most satisfactory varieties for general planting.

Schley. Tree a good grower; nuts medium to large, thin shell, plump full kernel. One of the best improved varieties.

Success. Nuts large to very large; shell of medium thickness; kernel of plump, rich, and good quality. One of the most widely planted varieties.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.60	\$ 5.50	\$ 50.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.70	6.50	60.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.80	7.50	70.00

WALNUTS. Culture of these trees is attracting much attention at this time. The Black Walnut is native to every section of the United States, and it has been said of this tree that it combines timber and nut value, beauty and shade. The English

Walnut is being introduced more and more, and promises to become a most profitable crop.

Black Walnut. One of our most majestic and beautiful trees; practically free from disease and insects; suited to all sections for both nuts and shade.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.15	\$1.00	\$ 8.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.25	1.85	15.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.35	2.45	22.50

White Walnut, or Butternut. This native tree is perhaps the most desirable of the nut-bearing trees. It is rapid in growth, quickly making a round-headed tree. (Prices same as on Japanese Walnut below.)

Japanese Walnut. Tree is very handsome and has large spreading top; useful as well as ornamental; begins to bear at age of three years; shell moderately thick; kernel very sweet.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.40	\$3.00	\$ 25.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	4.00	35.00

English Walnut. Bears large nuts of uniform size and with flattened ends; kernel light colored and of good quality; tree hardy and abundant bearer.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.75	\$6.00	
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Chinese Chestnut. Blight-resistant Chestnut. Ultimate height 20 to 25 ft. Due to the blight, our native Chestnut is practically extinct, and this tree will take its place. It fruits early and prolifically; nuts are larger than native variety, and the quality is equally good. Take our advice and plant some of these trees.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.00	\$ 8.50	
3 to 4 feet.....	1.25	10.00	

Hickory Nuts. Very valuable for market in fruits, and also the lumber is much in demand for manufacturing a number of articles.

18 to 24 inch.....	.35	2.50	20.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	3.50	30.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	6.00	50.00

Hazlenut. This is a valuable shrub with edible nuts; decorative as well as useful.

2 to 3 feet.....	.25	1.85	15.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	2.45	22.50

FIGS.

The Fig is considered to be more or less a fruit of the coast country, but it thrives and produces abundant crops over most of the cotton section, and while the tops will sometimes be killed back in colder sections, if this dead wood is pruned away the plant will make new growth which will fruit the first season.

	Each	per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inch.....	\$.25	\$2.00	
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	3.00	

Varieties:

Celeste. Medium size fruit with purplish color. Hardest variety.

Brunswick. Very large fruit. Color purple. Productive and hardy.

Brown Turkey. Medium to large fruit shaped like a pear. Skin coppery brown, flesh white except has pink tinge near seed bed. Ripens mid-season and is one of the hardest varieties.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

From the first warm morning in spring, when the Forsythia shows its flowers of gold to the frosty fall days when the Hydrangea turns to red and brown, you can enjoy the beauties of flowering shrubs. Color, fragrance, hardiness, and quick growth unite to make these plants indispensable in every well-planned landscape, whether small or large. By careful study, one may have beauty of foliage, flowers, or fruit practically the year round, lending an interest to one's planting which cannot be gained by any other class of plants.

ALMOND (Double Pink Flowering)—One of the earliest plants to bloom; rather dwarf growing and very beautiful. Flowers are soft pink.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inch.....	\$.30	\$ 2.50
18 to 24 inch.....	.40	3.00

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon)—An upright growing shrub which is well known and is one of the most satisfactory. The flowers vary from single to double, and the plant withstands unfavorable conditions well.

Anemoneflora—Bright Rose.

Adrens—Clear Violet.

Boule de Feu—Purplish Red.

Jeanne d'arc—Pure White.

18 to 24 inch.....	.15	1.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.20	1.40

ARONIA (Chokeberry)—Dark green foliage in summer, turning to vivid red in the fall. Hardy.

12 to 18 inch.....	.20	1.40
18 to 24 inch.....	.35	2.45

BARBERRY THUNBERGI (Japanese Barberry)—A low growing, hardy shrub with small leaves which turn bronzy-yellow and red in the fall. The flowers are pale yellow, followed by scarlet fruits.

12 to 18 inch.....	.20	1.40
18 to 24 inch.....	.35	2.45

RED LEAF BARBERRY—A variety of great demand; similar to Japanese Barberry in growth. Will not color up to advantage except in sun; hardy.

	Each	Per 10
9 to 12 inch.....	.25	1.85
12 to 18 inch.....	.35	2.45
18 to 24 inch.....	.45	3.50

BUDDLEIA (Butterfly Bush)—A thrifty growing plant, bearing long, slender, arching spikes of blue-lilac flowers from June until frost. Very ornamental and fragrant.

18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	2.45

CALLICARPA (Beautyberry)—A native large leaved shrub, having in the fall conspicuous violet colored fruits in clusters.

18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.20

CALYCANTHUS (Sweet Shrub)—Plant found in all old-fashioned gardens. It has fragrant, dark reddish brown flowers. Grows well in shady location. Hardy.

18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.20

CEPHALANTHUS (Button Bush)—A vigorous growing shrub with round buttons of creamy white flowers. Thrives best in moist loamy soil. Hardy.

18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	2.75

CORALBERRY (Indian Currant)—A native shrub which is dwarfish in growth, very hardy, and drouth resistant. Has small insignificant flowers in spring and wealth of coral berries in fall and winter, remaining until spring.

18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.20

CORNUS STOLONIFERA (Red Bark Dogwood)—Heavily branched and spreading; small white berries lasting into the winter; bright red bark. Hardy.

18 to 24 inch.....	.20	1.40
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	1.85

CORNUS SANGUINEA (Red Twigged Dogwood)
A spreading shrub with deep red or purplish branches. Grown because of its conspicuous red winter twigs. Cutting out old wood increases brilliance of new growth.

18 to 24 inch.....	.20	1.40
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	1.85

CRAPE MYRTLE—The most showy and doubtless one of the most satisfactory plants for the entire South. Withstands drouth well and blooms all summer. The soft, fluffy flowers of crinkled, crepe petals are borne in immense panicles. The plant may be trained to tree form or allowed to grow in bush form. Hardy south of Ohio River.

Pink—Flowers bright clear pink of La France rose.

Purple—Flowers soft lavender-purple.

Red—A deep crimson in color, exceedingly bright and showy.

White—Flowers white with soft tinge of pink.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inch.....	.35	2.45
2 to 3 feet.....	.45	3.40

CYDONIA JAPONICA (Japanese Quince) — The old-fashioned favorite with scarlet flowers in early May, followed by quince-like fruit; plant is sometimes called Burning Bush. Hardy.

18 to 24 inch.....	.40	3.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.00

DEUTZIA (Pride of Rochester) — Showy, late spring blooming shrubs of varying growth and very free flowering. Valuable for all sections.

18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.20

DEUTZIA GRACILIS (Slender Deutzia) — A graceful dwarf shrub which covers its arching branches with small racemes of white flowers in early spring. Sometimes caught by late freezes, and best used in protected places.

12 to 18 inch.....	.35	2.75
18 to 24 inch.....	.50	4.00

FORSYTHIA OR GOLDEN BELL—Medium growing shrubs which are among the most showy of spring bloomers. Erect, spreading branches, broad dark green leaves, golden yellow flowers in April. Hardy.

18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.20

HYDRANGEA A. G. (Hills of Snow)—Immense panicles of pure white flowers; very showy in August, lasting several weeks.

18 to 24 inch.....	.35	2.75
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.00

HYDRANGEA P. G. (Pee Gee)—Individual flowers of large size in June and July; creamy white flowers turning to pink in the late summer. This is considered one of the best shrubs for lawn planting.

18 to 24 inch.....	.35	2.75
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.00

HYDRANGEA QUERCIFOLIA (Oakleaf Hydrangea)—Flowers creamy white, large oak-like leaves with a dark green silver beneath, turning to brilliant colors in the fall. Hardy.

18 to 24 inch.....	.35	2.75
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.00

HYPERICUM (Gold Flower)—A beautiful dwarf shrub; leaves dark green. Large, single bright golden yellow flowers. A very desirable plant.

18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.20

LINDERA BENZOIN (Spice Bush)—Small bright yellow flowers in March and April. In autumn,

gorgeous yellow foliage with red berries which attract birds. Hardy.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	2.75

LILAC (Persian)—Small leaves; flowers pale lilac and borne in loose panicles. A very free bloomer in April and May. Hardy.

18 to 24 inch.....	.35	2.75
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.25

LILAC (Common Purple)—This plant needs no introduction. One of the old garden favorites; blooms in May. Hardy.

18 to 24 inch.....	.35	2.75
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.25

LILAC (Common White)—Has same habits as the purple, except the white flowers. Panicles more slender than the purple. Delicately fragrant and flowers pure white.

18 to 24 inch.....	.35	2.75
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.25

LILAC (French Hybrids)—Named Varieties.

Alphonse Lavallee—Dbl. Purple.

Charles Joly—Dbl. Red.

Marie LeGraye—Single White.

Lilacs have long been great favorites everywhere. Their free-flowering habit, their easy culture, and great range of color make them easily adaptable to almost any situation.

12 to 18 inch.....	.35	2.75
18 to 24 inch.....	.50	4.25

LONICERA FRAGRANTISSIMA (Fragrant Honeysuckle)—Spreading grower with drooping branches. Has fragrance of old-fashioned Honeysuckle vine. Hardy.

18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	2.75

LONICERA MORROWI (Morrow Honeysuckle)—A Japanese variety with rather small, creamy white flowers, followed by brilliant red fruit. Not so tall as other types.

18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	2.75

LONICERA TARTARICA ROSEA (Pink Honeysuckle)—Pink trumpet-shaped flowers followed by attractive red berries. An upright grower. Very fragrant.

18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	2.75

MOCKORANGE, Sweet (Philadelphus coronarius)
The old time Sweet Mockorange. The long branches are covered with a profusion of single, pure white flowers with centers of golden yellow stamens. Exceedingly fragrant.

18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.20

MOCKORANGE, Big Scentless (Grandiflorus)—Flowers very large, pure white, and attractive, but without fragrance.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.20

RHUS AROMATICA (Fragrant Sumac)—A native low spreading shrub with yellow flowers and scarlet fruits. The foliage has sweet, aromatic fragrance and takes on deep, rich tones in autumn.

18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	2.75

RHUS COPALLINA (Shining Sumac) — Glossy green foliage which turns brilliant red and bronze in the fall; scarlet berries.

18 to 24 inch.....	.15	1.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.20	1.40

RHUS CONTONOIDES (Smoke Tree)—An outstanding attractive shrub with green, reddish-like foliage, turning in fall to autumn colors. Flowers in panicles, soft, filmy, and smoky-purple.

18 to 24 inch.....	.50	3.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.65	4.75

RHUS GLABRA (Smooth Sumac) — A splendid shrub for mass planting; rather dwarf; foliage shining green, coloring crimson in fall; red fruits.

2 to 3 feet.....	.15	1.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.20	1.40

ROBINIA HISPIDA (Roseacacia)—The flowers are soft rose and are borne in panicles. Foliage lacy and beautiful. Blooms in early summer for a period of about four weeks.

18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	2.75

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER—Of dwarf, bushy spreading growth. Flowers in corycombs of bright rose. Sufficiently dwarf to be used in front of foundation plantings or in borders. Does best in partial shade.

12 to 15 inch.....	.30	2.20
15 to 18 inch.....	.35	2.75

SPIREA THUNBERGI—A graceful bush with innumerable small white flowers in April and May and tiny fern-like leaves.

18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	2.75

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI—A strong hardy grower of graceful drooping habit, with wealth of white flowers in round clusters covering the plant early in Spring. Foliage deeply cut and attractive. Hardy.

18 to 24 inch.....	.20	1.40
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	1.85

SNOWBERRY (White)—A dwarf growing shrub with graceful drooping branches. In late fall and winter the plant is attractive with its numerous white berries formed along the branches.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	2.75

TAMARIX (African)—A straggly spreading grower with dark green foliage. Blooms early in Spring before foliage appears, and the delicate blossoms completely cover the plant, making a veritable cloud of pink.

18 to 24 inch.....	.30	2.20
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	2.75

VIBURNUM (Common Snowball)—Larger globular clusters of white flowers in early April. An old favorite. From Asia.

12 to 18 inch.....	.30	2.20
18 to 24 inch.....	.35	2.75

VIBURNUM PLICATUM (Japanese Snowball)—A beautiful variety of upright, bushy growth; produces heads of white flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball.

12 to 18 inch.....	.30	2.20
18 to 24 inch.....	.35	2.75

VITEX (Chaste Tree)—A rapid growing shrub or small tree, splendid for use in backgrounds. Foliage is dark green; flower spikes are pale blue. Has aroma of sage plant.

18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.20

WEIGELIA ROSEA—The best known and most widely used of the Weigelas. Flowers medium, varying from delicate pink to deep rose. Blooms early Spring, and trumpet shaped flowers are very profuse and showy.

18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.20

WEIGELIA EVA RATHKE—The best of the red varieties, with flowers a bright clear crimson, borne in great profusion; growth more sprawling than other types, more delicate and not so rank in growth.

18 to 24 inch.....	.35	2.75
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.00

WEIGELIA HENDERSONIA — Medium grower with rose-pink flowers borne in profusion in May. A useful shrub for specimen planting, or grouping with other shrubs.

18 to 24 inch.....	.25	1.85
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.20

WHITE KERRIA (Rhodotypos kerriodes) — A handsome and distinct shrub. Leaves ovate, with a long slender point, bright green and lustrous. Flowers pure white, an inch or more across. Flowers a little later than most early spring shrubs, thus making it more appreciated.

18 to 24 inch.....	.35	2.75
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.00

FLOWERING TREES.

Every yard should have a few of these flowering trees; almost all of these are beneficial for the shade as well as for the flowers. Try a few of them and be convinced.

CORNUS FLORIDA (White Flowering Dogwoods)

—A spreading grower with beautiful white flowers of four petals, the outer edges of petals being crimped. Flowers often tinged greenish-white and pink.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet	\$.50	\$ 4.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.75	6.50
5 to 6 feet	1.00	8.50

PINK FLOWERING DOGWOOD—Resembles the white flowering except for the beautiful pink blooms. Plants thrive best in moist soils and are particularly suited to group or massed plantings.

2 to 3 feet	1.25	10.00
3 to 4 feet	1.75	15.00
4 to 5 feet	2.25	20.00

REDBUD, American—(Cercis canadensis)—Large shrub or small tree with its branches completely covered with rosy-purple flowers in early spring before leaves appear. Very effective and beautiful in group planting.

3 to 4 feet .....	.35	3.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.45	4.00
5 to 6 feet .....	.60	5.00

FLOWERING CRAB-APPLE—Tree Form.

Eleyi—Red

Floribunda—White

Floribunda atropurpurea—Purple

Hopa—Rose

Flowering Crabs are among the most lovely of spring-flowering trees. Most varieties are abundantly set with showy small apples of a brilliant hue, which carry their value beyond the blooming period into the late summer and autumn. Highly ornamental and valuable in almost any planting.

3 to 4 feet .....	.60	5.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.75	6.00

CRAB (Betchel's Flowering) — Dwarf growing; flowers an inch or more across, very double, delicate pink.

2 to 3 feet75	6.00
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DOUBLE FLOWERING PLUM—Medium shrub, upright growing, slender branches which are almost covered with rose pink, very double flowers. Blooms in mid-spring.

2 to 3 feet	1.00	8.50
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PURPLE LEAF PLUM—A handsome small tree, covered with pale pink plumlike blossoms in early spring. The foliage is purplish-red and

does not turn green in summer as do many other varieties. Lends color to large group plantings.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	.45	3.40
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	4.25

DOUBLE FLOWERING PEACH—A tree similar to ordinary Peach except it is more dwarf growing and the flowers are very double, much larger, resembling small roses. Suitable for specimen or large group planting.

Double Pink—Flowers clear pink. Not so free flowering as the white or red.

Double Red—Most showy of all; flowers very bright and numerous.

Double White—Very free flowering; pure white.

18 to 24 inch.....	.30	2.20
2 to 3 feet.....	.40	2.90

TREE OF HEAVEN (Ailanthus)—Flowers in large panicles succeeded by dense clusters. Used for street planting where smoke and gas affect other species. Leaves light green, resembling those of a palm. Rapid grower; hardy.

4 to 5 feet.....	.50	4.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.65	5.00

WHITE FRINGE TREE. A low growing tree, with branches that form an oblong, narrow head. Leaves ovate, dark green, turning yellow early in autumn. Flowers appear when leaves are almost grown, white in loose drooping panicles. Fruit blue resembling a small plum. The flowers are very feathery and graceful.

2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	6.00

S MOKE TREE (American Purple Fringe)—A much admired shrub for its clouds of purplish, misty flowers borne in early June. In fall the leaves change to brown, red, and yellow.

3 to 4 feet.....	.50	4.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.75	6.00

JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRY—One of the earliest blooming trees in the Spring. No other flowering tree has the beauty of these wonders of the Orient. Like all cherry trees, they are shallow rooted and not necessarily requiring a rich ground in which to thrive. Pink flowers.

3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	12.50
4 to 5 feet.....	2.00	15.00

DWARF RED FLOWERING BUCKEYE (Flowering Horse Chestnut)—Leaves are dark green, turning to yellow in the late autumn. Blossoms are a purplish red, very ornamental and attractive.

12 to 15 inch.....	.40	3.00
15 to 18 inch.....	.50	4.00

MIMOSA TREE (Silktree)—Fern like foliage with fragrant pink blossoms in summer. The foliage

forms a densely rounded head, almost umbrella-like.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inch.....	.40	3.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.00

TULIP TREE (*Liriodendron Poplar*)—A tall, pyramidal trunk which rises to a great height and is clothed with a splendid foliage of large, glossy leaves. Large, tulip-like flowers are borne in the spring and are a greenish yellow and orange in color. One of the most distinguished tall trees.

4 to 5 feet.....	.50	4.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	6.00
6 to 8 feet.....	1.00	8.00

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. A very ornamental tree of upright and rapid growth, with rough bark and coarse branches; foliage bluish-green; flowers white, followed by long pods which hang on the tree all winter.

2 to 3 feet.....	.50	3.50
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	5.00
4 to 5 feet.....	1.00	7.50

AMERICAN LINDEN (*Tilia Americana*)—A large erect and rather formal tree, with a dome shaped head. The leaves are dark green and light underneath, turning to yellow in the fall. Flowers are cream colored and inconspicuous but very sweet. The Linden is popular for street planting and for ornamental shade.

4 to 5 feet.....	.75	6.00
5 to 6 feet.....	1.00	7.50
6 to 8 feet.....	1.50	10.00

WAHOO TREE (*American Burning Bush*)—A native shrub growing from 8 to 10 feet high. Heavy broad leaved foliage. In fall and winter the plants are ablaze with a mass of bright red berries. Makes a startling sight against a snowy background.

18 to 24 inch.....	.30	2.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.40	3.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	4.00

DEVIL'S WALKING STICK (*Aralia*)—A small flowering tree with large tropical foliage and immense white flowers; prickly stems.

3 to 4 feet.....	.60	4.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.75	5.00

SOURWOOD (*Andromedia Oxydendron*)—A very handsome, bushy tree, rarely taller than 20 feet. Even when very small it bears masses of small white flowers. The foliage is its best feature, the abundant green leaves of summer turning to scarlet in the fall.

MAGNOLIAS.

The Magnolias are among the finest ornamental trees; they are valuable for their shade, as well as for their outstanding flowers. If you do not have any of these trees, try a few this year.

MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA. A tall tree of pyramidal shape, with greenish yellow flowers and large broad leaves; coral clusters of seed follow the blooms.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$.50	\$ 4.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.75	6.00

MAGNOLIA MACROPHYLLA. Rapid growing tree, with unusually large leaves from 12 to 15 inches long; white cup-shaped flowers; fragrant.

3 to 4 feet.....	.75	6.00
4 to 5 feet.....	1.00	7.50

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA — Flowers large, cup-shaped, white, more or less suffused with pink, borne in March. Plant is usually branched with several limbs near the ground.

24 to 30 inch, B&B	2.50	22.50
30 to 36 inch, B&B	3.50	32.50

MAGNOLIA TRIPETALA. Rarely grows taller than 30 feet. Immense leaves in clusters around the large white flowers; rose-colored fruit cones.

3 to 4 feet .....	.50	4.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.75	6.00

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA (Southern Magnolia)—The Evergreen Magnolia of the South, with large, glossy green leaves. Beautiful waxy white flowers are borne in the early summer and followed by large cones full of red seed in the fall. It is one of the best Southern ornamental trees, and is a member of the Broadleaf family of Evergreens.

2 to 3 feet B&B.....	1.25	10.00
3 to 4 feet B&B.....	1.50	12.50

HEDGE PLANTS.

The Friendly Way to Fence. A thrifty, green hedge gives more character and beauty to home grounds than any fence yet devised. The first cost is less than that of a fence; trimming costs less than painting; if permitted to grow tall it shuts out unsightly views, and is decorative all the year. A yard enclosed with a beautiful hedge gives one indoor privacy with outdoor benefits. The different hedge plants here listed are adapted to a variety of uses.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA (Evergreen)—Few shrubs are of greater value for planting than the Abelia, not the least of which is for hedging, as it stands shearing well, and makes a very compact hedge. Pinkish blossoms produced all summer. Hardy as far north as Philadelphia.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100
10 to 12 inch.....	\$1.25	\$ 3.00	\$10.00
12 to 18 inch.....	2.00	4.50	15.00

AMUR RIVET PRIVET (South)—This plant to the South is far superior to any other privet that can be used. It retains its leaves in the South throughout the winter. You should certainly

have some of these plants, especially if you are below the Mason-Dixon Line.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100
12 to 18 inch.....	.50	.75	2.00
18 to 24 inch.....	.60	.90	2.50
2 to 3 feet.....	.80	1.50	3.50

AMUR RIVER PRIVET (North)—This is probably the most hardy of all the Privet. It is erect in habit. The leaves are dark, lustrous green and remain on until late in the winter which makes these plants very desirable for hedging.

12 to 18 inch.....	.75	1.50	3.50
18 to 24 inch.....	1.00	1.75	4.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.25	2.20	5.00

CALIFORNIA PRIVET—A large, vigorous shrub of upright habit. Leaves dark green and glossy. This is often used as an individual plant, as well as for hedge. Semi-evergreen. When planting, cut away most of the top to get a bushy hedge.

12 to 18 inch.....	.50	.75	2.00
18 to 24 inch.....	.60	.90	2.50
2 to 3 feet.....	.80	1.50	3.50

IBOTA PRIVET—This comparatively new Privet has proved hardy under the severe tests of the past few years. It is more or less spreading in habit and has a wealth of dark green lustrous leaves persisting until the advent of cold weather. Valuable for mass planting, for specimen plants, or for hedging.

12 to 18 inch.....	.75	1.50	3.50
18 to 24 inch.....	1.00	1.75	4.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.25	2.20	5.00

JAPANESE BARBERRY (*Berberis thunbergi*)—

Each year sees an increased use of Japanese Barberry as a hedge plant. It is graceful, ornamental, serviceable, and hardy—four points that place it at the top of the list. The foliage unfolds in early spring, followed by yellow flowers, and later by red berries that remain all winter. In autumn the whole plant assumes a red tone. The drooping branches are thickly set with small spines that will turn cats or dogs. Japanese Barberry is excellent for foundation planting or for massing in corners. It thrives in bright sun and does well in shade.

9 to 12 inch.....	1.00	2.00	5.00
12 to 15 inch.....	1.50	3.00	8.00

REDLEAF BARBERRY (*Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea*)—Introduced several years ago, this

new plant has become immensely popular. It resembles the Japanese Barberry in growth, but color is brilliant red in spring. The color holds all summer in sun, but in shady places it becomes a beautiful bronzy green. Its winter charm is enhanced by red berries that remain until spring. Few shrubs attract so much attention, or add so much color to a dull border. Useful as a hedge, giving both protection and color.

6 to 9 inch.....	1.50	3.00	8.00
9 to 12 inch.....	1.85	3.50	10.00

BOXWOOD (*Buxus sempervirens*)—As a hedge it gives character to every place. It may be clipped or trained, or allowed to grow naturally. Should be planted in good soil; cultivate lightly and do not disturb the roots.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100
6 to 9 inch.....	5.00	11.00	40.00
9 to 12 inch.....	7.50	16.50	65.00

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI—This is undoubtedly the most charming and beautiful of all the Spireas, having pure white flowers in clusters with drooping branches. Foliage is rich green. Plants remarkably hardy. An indispensable ornament for lawn or hedge, and probably the most widely planted shrub in cultivation.

12 to 18 inch.....	1.00	1.75	4.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.25	2.50	5.00

LOMBARDY POPLAR—A tall, shaftlike column of a tree that grows quickly, like all poplars, and often reaches 80 to 100 feet in height. The Lombardy is not for shade, but for ornament, or sky-screen. Makes a very fine effect when planted close together, making a thick, high screen. Branched always from the ground up.

3 to 4 feet.....	3.00	6.00	20.00
4 to 5 feet.....	4.00	7.50	30.00

OSAGE ORANGE (*Maclura ponifera*)—A medium sized spiny tree with spreading branches; rather large fernlike leaves of bright green which change to yellow in fall. Flowers are inconspicuous but the succeeding orange-like fruits are attractive. It is chiefly utilized as a close, thorny, stock turning hedge plant and allowed to grow fairly tall.

12 to 18 inch.....	.40	.70	2.25
18 to 24 inch.....	.75	1.00	4.00

FRAGRANT BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera fragrantissima*)—One of the most satisfactory tall-growing hedge plants. We do not recommend where you want to keep it under 3½-4 feet. The small cream bell-like blossoms appear in very early spring and are quite fragrant. Normally grows into a hedge 6 to 12 feet. Requires little pruning and will thrive in almost any soil.

12 to 18 inch.....	1.00	1.75	4.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.40	2.20	6.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.85	3.00	8.00
3 to 4 feet.....	2.25	4.00	10.00

CHINESE ELM—Very hardy, drought-resistant and will grow in almost any soil. This is one of the most rapid growing trees we have. It is heavily covered with narrow dark green foliage, which gives it a lovely gracefulness similar to Birch. Ideal for windbreak and screen planting.

12 to 18 inch.....	1.00	1.50	3.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.25	1.75	4.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.50	2.00	5.00

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS.

The South is indeed fortunate in the wealth of Broadleaved Evergreens which flourish in practically all sections of it. Many of these have beautiful blooms and berries—a distinct advantage over the conifers. With the use of broadleaved material one is able to get definite contrasts in color and size of foliage; blossoms over long periods; low growing or tall growing plants as the location demands. You will be delighted with their beauty all the year round, and will like the plants we supply.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA (Glossy arbutus)—Few shrubs are of greater value than the Abelias for planting at house foundations, for specimens about the lawn, or grouped in corners or curves of walks and drives. The graceful arching stems are clothed with dark glossy leaves, which are evergreen in the South. Flowers white, tinged with pink, borne in profuse clusters from early summer until checked by frost.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inch.....	\$.30	\$ 2.50
2 to 3 feet.....	.40	3.50
3 to 4 feet.....	.65	4.75

AZALEA AMOENA—A low dwarf variety with small green leaves which change in the winter to a rich bronze. Very attractive with a wealth of claret-purple flowers which appear in early spring.

6 to 8 inch B&B.....	1.00	8.50
8 to 10 inch B&B.....	1.25	11.00
10 to 12 inch B&B.....	1.50	13.50

AZALEA HINODERGIRI—A hardy, early blooming Japanese Azalea of dwarf, compact habit of growth. Bright carmine flowers in profusion in early spring. The plant assumes a reddish appearance in the fall.

6 to 8 inch B&B.....	1.00	8.50
8 to 10 inch B&B.....	1.25	11.00
10 to 12 inch B&B.....	1.50	13.50

AZALEA INDICA ALBA—A very handsome and showy flowering shrub, thriving without much protection in the Southern States. White flowers and shiny green foliage.

12 to 18 inch B&B.....	1.50	13.50
18 to 24 inch B&B.....	2.50	22.50

AZALEA NUDIFLORA (Pinxter-bloom)—Commonly called Wood Honeysuckle. A handsome free flowering shrub usually growing to 3 to 5 feet. Flowers in early spring before the leaves appear, deep pink, profuse and very showy.

18 to 24 inch B&B.....	1.00	7.50
2 to 3 feet B&B.....	1.25	10.00

AZALEA CALENDULACEA (Great Flame Azalea)—One of the many beautiful native flowering plants which grow throughout the Eastern States. The blossoms appear in April, in clusters, and are of various colors—yellow, orange,

buff, and shades of red. We offer a variety of colors, but plants are not separated as to color.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inch B&B	1.00	7.50
2 to 3 feet B&B	1.25	10.00

BOXWOOD (*Bluxus Sempervirens*)—The old English Bush Box, with its shiny green foliage, is a plant that can be used in many ways. As a hedge it gives character to every place; in an informal group it has no rival. It may be clipped to any desired shape, or allowed to grow naturally.

15 to 18 inch B&B	2.00	17.50
18 to 24 inch B&B	3.00	27.50
24 to 30 inch B&B	4.00	37.50

CHERRY LAUREL (*Laurocerasus caroliniana*)—Excellent for screen, as it is a fast growing, erect evergreen; also for formal work, since these plants stand pruning especially well. Leaves large, deep green, bright and shiny. Ornamental, useful, and desirable.

2 to 3 feet B&B	1.50	13.50
3 to 4 feet B&B	2.00	17.50
4 to 5 feet B&B	2.50	22.50

COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS (*Rock Horizontalis*)—A low-spreading plant with small leaves, pinkish white flowers which are followed by red berries in the fall. Good for low planting, rockeries, or similar location. One of the best.

12 to 18 inch B&B	1.25	11.00
18 to 24 inch B&B	1.50	12.50
24 to 30 inch B&B	1.75	15.00

COTONEASTER FRANCHETTI — Evergreen in the South, but not hardy in North. Pinkish flowers in clusters, followed by orange-red fruit, which is retained all winter. More upright in growth than the *Horizontalis*, attaining height of 6 ft.

12 to 18 inch B&B	1.25	11.00
18 to 24 inch B&B	1.50	12.50
24 to 30 inch B&B	1.75	15.00

CYTISUS SCOPARIUS (*Scotch Broom*) — While this plant is not evergreen, the slender straw-like twigs remain green, giving the effect of an evergreen. The yellow, pea-shaped flowers are very showy in early summer. Will grow better in poor, but well-drained, sandy soil than in heavy clay.

18 to 24 inch B&B .....	.75	6.50
2 to 3 feet B&B	1.00	8.50
3 to 4 feet B&B	1.25	10.00

ELEAGNUS FRUITLANDI (*Fruitland Eleagnus*)
A very choice and handsome variety, strong spreading grower, leaves greyish-green, large pointed, silvery on the underside. Bears showy, edible fruit in profusion.

18 to 24 inch B&B	1.25	10.00
24 to 30 inch B&B	1.50	12.50
30 to 36 inch B&B	1.75	15.00

ELEAGNUS PUNGENS AUREA VARIEGATA (Golden Variegated Japan Oleaster)—This is a golden, variegated form of the above. This plant gives a decided foliage contrast when planted with other broadleaved evergreens.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inch B&B.....	1.25	10.00
24 to 30 inch B&B.....	1.50	12.50
30 to 36 inch B&B.....	1.75	15.00

EUONYMUS JAPONICA (Evergreen Euonymus)
A handsome evergreen with upright habit of growth. The foliage is a dark green. This is good as a specimen plant or for background planting. Leaves are occasionally followed by bright red berries.

12 to 18 inch B&B.....	.75	6.50
18 to 24 inch B&B.....	1.00	9.00
2 to 3 feet B&B.....	1.25	11.50

EUONYMUS SEIBOLDIANA (Burning Bush)—A handsome Chinese Burning Bush, particularly lovely in fall and winter when covered with myriads of coral-red berries. Its dark green foliage leaves are evergreen except in severe cold weather.

12 to 18 inch B&B.....	.75	6.50
18 to 24 inch B&B.....	1.00	9.00
24 to 30 inch B&B.....	1.25	11.50

EUONYMUS RADICANS (Winter-Creeper) — A slow-growing vine that adheres to masonry and remains deep green all winter.

12 to 15 inch B&B.....	.75	6.50
15 to 18 inch B&B.....	1.00	8.50

HOLLY:—

American Holly (*Ilex opaca*)—A handsome broadleaf evergreen tree, familiar to the majority of Americans as Christmas Holly. The spiny-green leaves and bright berries bring back Christmas memories. It is easily cultivated and thrives in almost any soil.

2 to 3 feet B&B.....	2.25	17.50
3 to 4 feet B&B.....	2.75	22.50
4 to 5 feet B&B.....	3.50	28.50

Japanese Holly (*Ilex crenata*) — A much branched evergreen shrub; slow growing; extremely hardy. Has small close set foliage leaves of dark shining green, and black fruits which ripen in October. Valuable in border plantings, for low compact formal hedging and rockeries.

12 to 18 inch B&B.....	2.00	17.50
18 to 24 inch B&B.....	2.50	22.50
2 to 3 feet B&B.....	3.00	27.50

Round Leaf Japanese Holly (*Ilex crenata rotundifolia*)—This very hardy type of Japanese Holly is similar to *Ilex Crenata* except for its larger and more rounded foliage leaves, and its more rapid habit of growth. Well adapted to shearing.

12 to 18 inch B&B.....	2.00	17.50
18 to 24 inch B&B.....	2.50	22.50
2 to 3 feet B&B.....	3.00	27.50

Chinese Holly (*Ilex cornuta femina*) — Most beautiful Holly. Its large highly glossy foliage leaves usually have several sharp holly spines. Bears large bright red berries.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inch B&B.....	2.50	22.50
2 to 3 feet B&B.....	3.00	27.50
3 to 4 feet B&B.....	4.00	37.50

***Ilex Cornuta Bufordi*—(Chinese Holly)** — Another type of Holly very similar to the Cornuta above, but its large glossy leaves mostly have only one, sometimes two spines. Bufordi leaves are possibly somewhat smaller than Cornuta.

18 to 24 inch B&B.....	2.50	22.50
2 to 3 feet B&B.....	3.00	27.50
3 to 4 feet B&B.....	4.00	37.50

MOUNTAIN LAUREL (*Kalmia Latifolia*) — The well-known Laurel of the Blue Ridge Mountains. One of the most beautiful broadleaf evergreens; glossy green leaves, with flowers borne in cluster in delicate pink colors in May and June. Related to and thrives under conditions similar to Azaleas.

12 to 18 inch B&B.....	1.00	8.50
18 to 24 inch B&B.....	1.50	12.50

LIGUSTRUM JAPONICA (Japanese Privet)—A beautiful form of Japanese Privet. Large, thick leaves of dark shining green; produces large heads of white flowers in May, followed by black berries, which are retained throughout the winter. A most desirable plant for grouping or foundation planting.

2 to 3 feet B&B.....	1.25	10.00
3 to 4 feet B&B.....	1.50	12.50

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM (Wax-leaf Privet)—The well-known Wax Privet so extensively planted in the last few years. Deep, glossy green leaves. This plant is a very compact, symmetrical grower, and does well in either shade or sun. Early in May it has panicles of white flowers, which are followed by large clusters of black berries, which remain through the winter.

18 to 24 inch B&B.....	1.25	10.00
24 to 30 inch B&B.....	1.50	12.50
30 to 36 inch B&B.....	1.75	15.00

NANDINA DOMESTICA (Heavenly Bamboo)—A most striking plant in fall and winter, when the normally green leaves turn a deep crimson. Mature plants have large clusters of brilliant scarlet berries which hang on well after Christmas. A beautiful upright growing shrub, doing well in either sun or shade. Particularly desirable when planted in front of green foliage plants.

18 to 24 inch B&B.....	1.25	10.00
24 to 30 inch B&B.....	1.50	12.50

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM (Oregon Holly-Grape) The thick, glossy leaves resemble Holly, but are much larger and far more attractive. Makes a compact bush, and when cut to the ground every few years will become an indescribable mass of

green and bronze foliage. Yellow blossoms in June followed by blue berries. Thrives in shade especially.

	Each	Per 10
15 to 18 inch B&B.....	1.75	15.00
18 to 24 inch B&B.....	2.00	17.50

MAHONIA JAPONICA BEALI (Japanese Mahonia, or Leather-Leaf Holly Grape)—This Asiatic form has large, rather spiny shiny leaves and is most attractive. Yellow flowers in spring, followed with black berries. Does best in partial shade.

15 to 18 inch B&B.....	1.50	12.50
18 to 24 inch B&B.....	1.75	15.00

PHOTINIA SERRULATA (Low Photinia)—Very desirable for foundation planting or the shrub border. Its large corycombs of white flowers are outstanding in the spring. In the fall much of its foliage takes on varying hues of red. Has ruffled, Holly-like leaves which are unusually attractive.

15 to 18 inch B&B.....	1.50	12.50
18 to 24 inch B&B.....	1.75	15.00

PYRACANTHA LALANDI (Laland Firethorn)—This outstanding evergreen shrub is rapidly gaining in popularity. An upright growing plant with narrow green leaves. Very hardy and safe. Orange colored berries after August.

18 to 24 inch B&B.....	1.50	12.50
2 to 3 feet B&B.....	1.75	15.00
3 to 4 feet B&B.....	2.00	17.50

VIBURNUM RHYTIDOPHYLLUM (Leather-Leaf Viburnum)—In the whole group of Broadleaved Evergreens, no "new" plant has proved so valuable as this Viburnum with its mass of leathery, dark green foliage. It is hardy, withstands exposure and is exceptionally desirable for city planting. Will grow in any soil. Yellowish flowers followed by red berries.

18 to 24 inch B&B.....	2.00	17.50
2 to 3 feet B&B.....	2.50	22.50

RHODODENDRON CAROLINIANA—Produces a wealth of rose pink flowers in May; has very small green, rounded leaves.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE—This is our native variety from the Allegheny Mountains. A highly ornamental species. Leaves are oval or oblong, bright green, with clusters at the end of the branches. Flowers large, rose-purple, freely produced in late spring. This is a grand plant.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM (Rosebay Rhododendron)—A magnificent large shrub with narrowly oblong dark green leaves which vary from 6 to 10 inches in length. This is a grand species for massing. Flowers pinkish white in profuse large clusters in early summer.

12 to 18 inch B&B.....	1.50	13.50
18 to 24 inch B&B.....	2.00	17.50

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS.

For wonderful effect both winter and summer, the Evergreen has no superior. Succeeding in almost any soil, with their range of color, form and habit of growth, they find a place in almost any landscape plan. Our trees are all several times transplanted, dug with ball of earth, and the finest to be had.

ARBORVITAE (Hill's Pyramidal)—One of the leading upright growers for foundation plantings and other landscape uses. A dense, compact type of good green color, narrow and pyramidal in habit.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inch.....	\$ 1.25	\$ 10.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.75	15.00
3 to 4 feet.....	2.25	20.00

ARBORVITAE (Berckman's Golden)—A beautiful dwarf, compact variety of golden color. Foliage of yellow-green, tipped with pure gold in spring and early summer.

12 to 15 inch.....	1.00	7.50
15 to 18 inch.....	1.25	10.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.50	12.50

ARBORVITAE (Woodward Globe)—One of the old and well-known globe forms. Forms a good bushy natural globe shaped tree of compact form and good color. The foliage is light green and attractive.

12 to 15 inch.....	1.00	7.50
15 to 18 inch.....	1.25	10.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.50	12.50

ARBORVITAE (Biota Bonita)—A perfect globe-shaped, dwarf growing plant of dark green color. One of the prettiest of the dwarf varieties.

12 to 15 inch.....	1.00	7.50
15 to 18 inch.....	1.25	10.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.50	12.50

ARBORVITAE (Biota Excelsa)—Broad, compact grower with tapering top. Foliage a good green. One of the hardiest of the Oriental type and one of the most beautiful.

18 to 24 inch.....	1.25	10.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.50	12.50
3 to 4 feet.....	1.75	15.00

HEMLOCK (Tsuga canadensis)—A native American tree at home in the deep woods where it will stand severe cold. This grand tree has more uses than most any evergreen; grows rapidly, can be pruned to any shape, does well in both sun and shade, is very graceful, and has good color both winter and summer.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$ 1.75	\$ 15.00
2 to 3 feet.....	2.25	20.00
3 to 4 feet.....	2.75	25.00

JUNIPER (Blue Column)—An extremely slender type, growing into upright, narrow pyramid. Foliage prickly, and of deep, blue-gray color.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	1.75	15.00
3 to 4 feet.....	2.00	17.50
4 to 5 feet.....	2.50	20.00

JUNIPER (Japanica)—A good, hardy, thrifty, rapid growing, prostrate Juniper with fine color both winter and summer. Foliage is on the bluish order, having distinct blue-green color. Has sharply pointed leaves.

15 to 18 inch.....	1.50	12.50
18 to 24 inch.....	2.00	17.50
24 to 30 inch.....	2.50	22.50

JUNIPER (Pfitzer)—Doubtless the most popular of the low growing, spreading Junipers. The branches are partly upright, with drooping tips. Foliage a beautiful silvery-green, holding its color both winter and summer. Perfectly hardy.

15 to 18 inch.....	1.50	12.50
18 to 24 inch.....	2.00	17.50
24 to 30 inch.....	2.50	22.50

JUNIPER (Savin) — Of spreading, procumbent growth. Foliage pure dark green. Well suited to base or low mass plantings.

15 to 18 inch.....	1.50	12.50
18 to 24 inch.....	2.00	17.50
24 to 30 inch.....	2.50	22.50

JUNIPER (Spiny Greek)—A medium, dense, narrow type with bluish-green metallic, spiny foliage. Makes a very compact, conical plant which is very attractive.

15 to 18 inch.....	1.25	10.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.50	12.50
24 to 30 inch.....	2.00	17.50

JUNIPER (Irish)—It is slender in habit and needs no shearing. Of decided columnar form and immediately attracts attention. Foliage is glossy green.

2 to 3 feet.....	1.25	10.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	12.50

JUNIPER (Hill's Golden Pfitzer)—This is an exquisite new yellow form of the widely known Pfitzer Juniper. It has met with enthusiastic response wherever sold. Foliage comes out clear canary yellow interspersed with green. It loses some of its bright color in the late summer, but comes out again in the spring with brilliant gold.

15 to 18 inch.....	1.50	12.50
18 to 24 inch.....	2.00	17.50
24 to 30 inch.....	2.50	22.50

JUNIPER VIRGINIANA CANNARTI—A hardy, semi-dwarf variety, with dark, rich green foliage which appears in tufts. The natural growth is beautiful and somewhat open, though the plant may be made compact and kept within any size by shearing.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	2.50	22.50
4 to 5 feet.....	3.00	27.50

JUNIPER VIRGINIANA GLAUCA (Blue Juniper)
Of tall, slender habit, with spreading branches. Foliage of soft appearance, of silvery-gray, which is very attractive. May be sheared into columnar shape, giving tall column of silver-gray.

3 to 4 feet.....	2.50	22.50
4 to 5 feet.....	3.00	27.50

JUNIPER (Virginiana Kosterii)—A splendid semi-dwarf plant, with half erect arching branches. Bluish-green foliage; one of the most valuable evergreens.

15 to 18 inch.....	1.50	12.50
18 to 24 inch.....	2.00	17.50
24 to 30 inch.....	2.50	22.50

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA (Green Plume Retinospora)—Soft, feathery foliage which is light green in color. Especially useful in foundation plantings, and if kept properly trimmed will make a solid green mass.

18 to 24 inch.....	1.25	10.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.75	15.00
3 to 4 feet.....	2.25	20.00

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA AUREA (Gold-tip Retinospora)—Same description applies to this as the Green Plum Retinospora, except that tips are golden. Makes a very showy and attractive plant in any group, or planting.

18 to 24 inch.....	1.25	10.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.75	15.00
3 to 4 feet.....	2.25	20.00

JAPANESE YEW (Taxus cuspidata)—This is a low, rather spreading type which is usually broader than high. Can be pruned into compact form to look like a Boxwood or made into a hedge if desired. Withstands heat and cold and perfectly hardy. Can be grown in sun or shade. One of the finest spreading Evergreens.

18 to 24 inch.....	2.75	25.00
24 to 30 inch.....	3.25	30.00

MUGHO PINE (Pinus mughus) — An excellent dwarf Pine, globe-shaped, and erect branching. It is especially attractive in the spring, when the new growth, which looks like miniature candles, completely covers the bush. Color is deep green in summer and winter.

12 to 15 inch.....	1.50	12.50
15 to 18 inch.....	2.00	17.50

NORWAY SPRUCE—This is a symmetrical, well-formed pyramid. Makes a good screen or wind break and also may be trimmed in hedge form. One of the most dependable of Spruces.

12 to 18 inch.....	1.25	10.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.50	12.50

WHITE SPRUCE—The same type growth as the Norway, except for the silvery foliage; develops into a shapely specimen of the close texture type. Long lived.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inch.....	1.25	10.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.50	12.50

SHADE TREES.

Trees are a proper background for every home planting, and they add as much to the beauty and comfort of the place as the house itself. The trees we list are native over a wide area, and if planted carefully and given proper cultivation, they will succeed in almost every instance.

CUT-LEAF WEEPING BIRCH (*Betula Alba Pendula*)—A tall tree with graceful branches and deeply cut foliage. The bark is a silvery white; are popular for single lawn specimens or for group plantings. The white bark of the trunk and the twigs gleaming conspicuously among the other trees make it outstanding.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 feet.....	\$ 1.50	\$ 12.50
6 to 8 feet.....	2.50	22.50

RIVER BIRCH—A highly ornamental tree, requiring a moist location. It has dense growth of small branches, and its ragged orange bark makes it very attractive.

5 to 6 feet.....	1.00	7.50
6 to 8 feet.....	1.50	10.00

WHITE BIRCH (*Betula alba*)—A tall tree with slightly drooping terminal branches. Bark almost white, and papery-like. Leaves deep green and lustrous, turning dull yellow in autumn. Native of moist places, but will do well in dry ground.

5 to 6 feet.....	1.50	12.50
6 to 8 feet.....	2.50	22.50

CATALPA SPECIOSA—A large handsome tree with immense, tropical leaves and big clusters of white flowers with purple center. A very quick growing and a very fine tree. Does well in poor soil.

4 to 5 feet.....	.50	4.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	5.00

CATALPA BUNGEI (Umbrella Tree) — An umbrella-shaped tree with large leaves borne in a dense head at the top of a clean, straight stem. It is quite hardy and grows rapidly, making an ideal tree for lawn planting.

2 yr. head.....	1.25	10.00
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CHINESE ELM—Rapid growing tree, which is hardy, drouth resistant, and attains magnificent proportions with beauty and grace. Foliage dark green, dense; excellent for windbreak. Leaves appear early in spring and hang on until late autumn.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	4.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	6.00
6 to 8 feet.....	1.00	8.00
8 to 10 feet.....	1.25	10.00

HACKBERRY (*Celtis occidentalis*)—A graceful tree with spreading branches, forming a broad round head. Leaves oblique and long pointed, mostly entire dark green. Fruit resembling a diminutive cherry, bright orange-red with thin dry flesh; vigorous, hardy, thriving in almost any soil.

5 to 6 feet.....	.75	6.00
6 to 8 feet.....	1.00	7.50

SWEET GUM (*Liquidamber styraciflua*)—One of our native trees that is not fully appreciated. This is a shapely tree with slender corky-ridge branches, forming a pyramidal head. The leaves are a starry shaped, very bright green at maturity, fading in autumn with tones of crimson.

5 to 6 feet.....	.75	6.00
6 to 8 feet.....	1.00	8.50
8 to 10 feet.....	1.50	12.50

SILVER MAPLE (*Acer dasycarpum*)—Large tree with wide spreading branches; very rapid growing; desirable for street or lawn planting. Leaves light green, showing silvery white beneath, giving beautiful effect.

4 to 5 feet.....	.40	3.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	4.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	6.00

NORWAY MAPLE (*Acer Platanoides*)—A large handsome tree with compact rounded head. One of the best ornamental trees. Leaves bright green, paler beneath, smooth on both surfaces, fading with tones of yellow and gold. Valuable for parks and lawns.

5 to 6 feet.....	1.50	12.00
6 to 8 feet.....	1.75	14.00

RED or SCARLET MAPLE (*Acer Rubrum*)—A large tree with upright spreading branches. Leaves light green, turning in autumn to brilliant shades of scarlet and orange. Flowers in early spring or late winter bright scarlet.

5 to 6 feet.....	.75	5.00
6 to 8 feet.....	1.00	7.50

SUGAR or HARD MAPLE (*Acer saccharum*)—This is one of the most desirable shade and ornamental trees. It is always erect and neat in appearance. Dependable for shade for street or lawn, but rather slow growing.

5 to 6 feet.....	1.00	7.50
6 to 8 feet.....	1.25	10.00

NATIVE ASH (*Fraxinus americana*)—A lofty tree with spreading branches. Foliage is dark green and lustrous, fading in autumn with tones of purple and yellow. Desirable lawn tree.

4 to 5 feet.....	.50	4.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	5.00
6 to 8 feet.....	1.00	7.50

LOMBARDY POPLAR—A wonderfully effective tree when properly used in plantings. A very rapid grower and becomes more beautiful with age. Grows tall and slender, making a true column.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 feet.....	.35	3.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	4.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	6.00

AMERICAN SYCAMORE (*Platanus occidentalis*)
A large and lofty tree with massive branches. Easy to transplant and adapted to a very wide territory. Foliage is luxuriant and tree gives quick shade.

4 to 5 feet.....	.50	4.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	6.00
6 to 8 feet.....	1.00	7.50

WEeping WILLOW (*Salix babylonica*)—A tree of stately appearance with long drooping branches that sway in the breeze. Easy to transplant and beautiful for lawn or for screen.

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

Waste of our natural resources has reached an alarming state, but little can be accomplished to correct this without awakening the private land owners to this dreadful destruction confronting us. Try a few thousand of these tree seedlings, if you have an idle field. Such a move not only is patriotic but will also yield an income on your investment.

ASH, Green and White.

	Per 25	Per 100	Per 250
12 to 18 inch.....	\$.50	\$ 1.00	\$ 2.00
18 to 24 inch.....	.75	2.00	3.75
2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	2.00	6.75

BEECH, American.

6 to 12 inch.....	.50	1.00	2.00
12 to 18 inch.....	.65	1.50	3.00
18 to 24 inch.....	.75	2.00	3.75

BIRCH, River.

6 to 12 inch.....	.65	1.50	3.00
12 to 18 inch.....	.75	2.00	3.75
18 to 24 inch.....	1.00	3.00	6.75

BUCKEYE.

6 to 12 inch.....	.50	1.00	2.00
12 to 18 inch.....	.75	2.00	3.75
18 to 24 inch.....	1.00	3.00	6.50

BUTTERNUT.

6 to 12 inch.....	.75	2.00	3.75
12 to 18 inch.....	1.00	3.00	6.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.25	4.00	7.65

CATALPA SPECIOSA.

6 to 12 inch.....	.50	1.00	2.00
12 to 18 inch.....	.75	1.50	3.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.00	2.00	3.75

CHERRY, Wild Black.

	Per 25	Per 100	Per 250
6 to 12 inch.....	1.00	3.00	6.75
12 to 18 inch.....	1.25	3.75	7.50

COFFEE TREE, (Ky.)

12 to 18 inch.....	5.00	10.00	22.50
18 to 24 inch.....	6.50	12.50	25.00

DOGWOOD, White Flowering.

6 to 12 inch.....	.90	2.50	4.00
12 to 18 inch.....	1.25	4.00	7.50
18 to 24 inch.....	1.50	5.00	10.00

ELM, American.

6 to 12 inch.....	.50	1.00	2.00
12 to 18 inch.....	.65	1.50	3.00
18 to 24 inch.....	.75	2.00	4.00

ELM, Chinese.

6 to 12 inch.....	.75	2.00	3.75
12 to 18 inch.....	1.00	3.00	6.25
18 to 24 inch.....	1.25	4.00	8.50

HACKBERRY.

6 to 12 inch.....	.65	1.25	2.50
12 to 18 inch.....	.75	1.50	2.75
18 to 24 inch.....	1.00	1.75	3.25

HICKORY.

6 to 12 inch.....	1.25	4.00	7.50
12 to 18 inch.....	2.00	6.00	12.00

HORNBEAM, American.

12 to 18 inch.....	1.00	2.50	6.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.25	4.00	7.50

LINDEN, American.

6 to 12 inch.....	1.00	2.50	6.00
12 to 18 inch.....	1.25	4.00	7.50

LOCUST, Black.

6 to 12 inch.....	.50	.75	1.40
12 to 18 inch.....	.65	.90	1.75
18 to 24 inch.....	.75	1.25	2.50

LOCUST, Honey.

6 to 12 inch.....	.50	1.00	2.00
12 to 18 inch.....	.65	1.25	2.50
18 to 24 inch.....	.75	1.50	3.00

MAPLE, Red or Scarlet.

12 to 18 inch.....	.75	2.00	3.75
18 to 24 inch.....	1.00	3.00	6.00

MAPLE, Hard or Sugar.

6 to 12 inch.....	.65	1.25	2.50
12 to 18 inch.....	.75	2.00	4.00
18 to 24 inch.....	.90	3.00	5.00

MAPLE, Silver.

12 to 18 inch.....	.65	1.25	2.50
18 to 24 inch.....	.75	2.00	3.50
2 to 3 feet.....	.90	3.00	4.50

MAIDENHAIR TREE.

	Per 25	Per 100	Per 250
6 to 12 inch	3.00	12.00	25.00
12 to 18 inch	5.00	15.00	35.00

MULBERRY, Russian.

12 to 18 inch .....	.65	1.25	2.50
18 to 24 inch .....	.75	2.00	4.00

OAK, Chestnut.

6 to 12 inch	1.00	2.50	6.00
12 to 18 inch	1.25	3.00	6.75

OAK, Red.

6 to 12 inch	1.50	3.50	6.75
12 to 18 inch	2.00	4.00	7.50

OAK, White.

6 to 12 inch	1.00	3.50	6.75
12 to 18 inch	1.75	5.00	9.75

ORANGE, Osage.

6 to 12 inch .....	.50	1.00	2.00
12 to 18 inch .....	.65	1.25	2.50
18 to 24 inch .....	.75	1.50	3.00

PAW PAW.

6 to 12 inch	1.50	3.25	6.75
12 to 18 inch	2.00	4.25	10.00

PERSIMMON, American.

6 to 12 inch .....	.75	2.00	4.00
12 to 18 inch	1.00	3.50	7.00

POPLAR, Lombardy.

12 to 18 inch	1.00	2.50	4.75
18 to 24 inch	1.50	4.00	7.00

RED BUD.

6 to 12 inch .....	.65	1.25	2.50
12 to 18 inch .....	.75	1.75	3.75
18 to 24 inch	1.00	2.50	5.00

SASSAFRAS.

12 to 18 inch	1.25	2.75	6.00
18 to 24 inch	1.50	3.25	7.00

SILK TREE (Mimosa).

6 to 12 inch	2.25	6.00	12.00
12 to 18 inch	2.50	7.00	14.00

SOURWOOD.

12 to 18 inch .....	.75	2.00	4.00
18 to 24 inch	1.00	2.50	5.75

SWEET GUM.

12 to 18 inch .....	.75	2.00	4.00
18 to 24 inch	1.00	3.00	6.25

SYCAMORE, American.

6 to 12 inch .....	.50	.90	1.75
12 to 18 inch .....	.65	1.50	3.00

TEXAS UMBRELLA.

12 to 18 inch	1.25	3.00	
18 to 24 inch	1.50	3.50	

TREE OF HEAVEN.

	Per 25	Per 100	Per 250
12 to 18 inch.....	.75	2.00	3.75
18 to 24 inch.....	1.00	2.50	6.00

WALNUT, Black.

6 to 12 inch.....	.75	2.00	3.75
12 to 18 inch.....	1.00	3.00	6.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.25	4.00	7.65

WALNUT, White.

6 to 12 inch.....	.75	2.00	3.75
12 to 18 inch.....	1.00	3.00	6.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.25	4.00	7.65

WILLOW, Weeping.

12 to 18 inch.....	1.25	3.00	6.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.50	3.25	6.75

CLIMBING VINES AND CREEPERS.

These are the draperies that Nature gives us to cover porches, arbors, fences, and to disguise unsightly buildings and old trees. Use vines freely to make the landscape more beautiful. They thrive almost anywhere, cost little, and give a large return in comfort and pleasure.

AMPELOPSIS (Virginia Creeper)—This is the five-leaved Ivy that is so valuable for covering walls, fences, etc. It will grow anywhere and colors brilliantly in the Fall.

	Each	Per 10
Two year	\$.35	\$ 2.75

BOSTON IVY—The best of the self-clinging vines. Foliage is small, deep green, and very dense, covering any object completely. Colors beautifully in the Fall. Slow to start but vigorous when established.

Two year35	2.75
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ENGLISH IVY—The most popular evergreen vine. Has large, deep green, glossy foliage, and is unexcelled for covering walls in shady and cool places.

Two year35	2.75
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BIGNONIA RADICANS (Trumpet Vine)—A vigorous, woody vine, bearing scarlet flowers followed by long pods. It is a native of this section, easy to establish, and grows luxuriantly.

Two year35	2.75
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CELASTRUS SCANDENS (Bittersweet)—An unusually attractive vine because of its showy berries in the fall and early winter. Vigorous.

Two year35	2.75
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CLEMATIS PANICULATA—The small-flowered, fragrant, white "star" variety that blooms so profusely. Easy to establish and attractive in foliage as well as blossoms.

Two year35	2.75
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HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE—This is probably the most used of all vines; good for soil erosion, for running on fences, and many other places; white and yellowish flowers; very fragrant.

	Each	Per 10
Two year .....	.25	1.85

SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE—Attractive, trumpet-shaped flowers of bright scarlet.

Two year35	2.75
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WISTERIA (Chinese Wisteria)—A rampant clinging vine that has the robust vigor of a wild grape and the matchless beauty of a rare exotic. Flowers in large, drooping clusters. We offer the blue or the white variety.

Two year35	2.75
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HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWERS.

Plants which will live from year to year and give variety to gardens commend themselves to the garden lover, and while the list of Perennials is endless, we have selected some of the most popular sorts which will give best results with the amateur gardener. All these are perfectly hardy. Brighten dull days and dull gardens with these colorful flowers.

ALYSSUM Argenteum (Rock Madwort) — Very popular flowering perennial of easy culture, and very free flowering. Likes well-drained soil and sunny position. Dense growth; leaves silvery beneath, flowers yellow, in clustered heads, all summer. Height about 15 inches. 20c each; 6 for \$1.00.

ANCHUSA (Sea Bugloss)—A race of intensely blue flowering plants. Invaluable for the border. Grows in common soil.

A. Italica Morning Glory—One of the finest of this showy genus. Stout, much branched stems smothered with large brilliant rich blue flowers. May to June. 5 feet. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

A. Myosotidiflora (Forget Me Not Flowered Bugloss)—Height 1½ feet when in bloom, during April and May. Makes a tidy, compact plant, entirely lacking of the coarseness of the taller Anchusas, forming a mound of dainty blue flowers resembling the forget-me-not, but borne in branchy sprays. Effective rock plant for shady places. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

AQUILEGIA, or Columbine — One of the most stately and hardy perennials, growing in semi-shade or full sun. Blooms over a long period of time, and is invaluable for cutting. We offer Martin's Long Spurred Hybrids, an unusually choice strain of these lovely hybrids, ranging in color from creamy white and yellow to bronze red and blue shades. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

ARTEMESIA, Silver King — Boundlessly useful, for the border, for spotting in shrub plantings, or particularly for filling in floral effects for bouquets. 3 feet. 20c each; 6 for \$1.00.

CAMPANULA Media (Canterbury Bells)—Ever-popular biennial doing best in rich well-drained soil. Protect in fall or plant in spring. Lovely mixed shades. 2 to 3 feet. 20c each; 6 for \$1.00.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Hardy. Few fall flowers give as much satisfaction as the old-fashioned hardy Chrysanthemum. We offer the ones which have proven the best with us, in wide range of colors. September and October. Order by color. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, Cushion—A group of low-spreading "Mums" blooming September to frost. The plants are completely covered with bloom for several weeks; perfectly hardy and develop quickly. Bronze, Red, Pink, White, and Yellow. You'll want several of these. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM (Shasta Daisy, or Moonpenny)—Perhaps the best known hardy garden plant. The great improvements and progress that they have known during the past few years has made them a "must" for your cut flower list. We offer the Double White Swan variety; pure white, double flowers on strong wiry stems 24 to 30 inches in length, in bloom for memorial day. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

COREOPSIS, New Double Sunburst—Here is a Coreopsis which is different, producing striking golden yellow flowers which are actually double and of good size. They attract a great deal of attention and are also elegant cut flowers, noted for their keeping qualities. Valuable for borders and for cutting. Height 24 to 30 inches. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

DELPHINIUM, Perennial Larkspur—One of our finest and most popular garden flowers with their long terminal spikes of various shades surmounted on the deeply lobed leaves. Plant in well-drained soil and top-dress with lime. We offer choice selection of mixed Hybrids, in full range of colors, double and single. 20c each; 6 for \$1.00.

DIANTHUS (Sweet Pinks)—Old-fashioned hardy Pinks. Indispensable in both border and rockery. Mixed colors. 12 inches. 20c each; 6 for \$1.00.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS (Sweet William)—Old favorites, bearing their sweet, clove-scented flowers in the greatest profusion during May and June. They are indispensable for the edge of the hardy border and for cutting. Mixed shades. 20c each; 6 for \$1.00.

DICENTRA Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart or Seal Flower)—Another old-fashioned favorite, with its heart-shaped, rose-colored flowers in drooping racemes. Prefers semi-shade. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)—Giant Shirley Hybrids. Of extraordinary size and vigor, growing 5 to 6

feet tall. The flower heads are over 3 feet long, crowded with bell-shaped blossoms. Colors range from white to deepest rose. Protect over winter. 20c each; 6 for \$1.00.

ELSCHOLZIA FARQUHARI—A modern florist's favorite. This plant has the nature of Buddleia, produces large spikes of brilliant pink flowers on stems 24 inches long. In addition to being a conspicuous plant in the landscape, the flowers are really outstanding for cutting. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

GAILLARDIA GOLDEN GODDESS—Prolific Everblooming Gaillardia. Definitely the finest yellow Gaillardia in existence. It is everblooming; simply take the flowers as they blossom and they will keep coming in prolific abundance from July through the first severe frost. Color is true golden yellow; flowers are 4 to 6 inches across. Does well in any soil. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

GYPSOPHILA, Bristol Fairy (Baby's Breath)—Noted for their small airy sprays of starry white flowers. Excellent for borders or cutting. Blooms June until frost. Double white. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

HIBISCUS (Mallow Marvels)—Of quick, shrubby growth, attaining a height of 5 to 6 feet, bearing quantities of large open flowers like single hollyhocks. Mixed shades. 20c each; 6 for \$1.00.

HEUCHERA, Brizoides Hybrids (Coral Bells)—Neat graceful plants producing bell-like flowers on slender stems, in variation of lovely color. Blooms in May. Don't fail to include some of these. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

HOLLYHOCKS, Double—"Powder puff-like" flowers borne along stems in June and July. Pink, Maroon, Red, Lilac, Orange, Rose, White, and Yellow. Order by color. 20c each; 6 for \$1.00.

PHLOX—One of our most popular perennials with spikes of showy blossoms produced off and on during summer. Keep dead blossoms cut and do not water foliage. We have selected some of the best varieties, in assorted colors. Order by color. 20c each; 6 for \$1.00.

PHLOX SUBULATA (Moss or Mountain Phlox)—Dwarf, early, with moss-like semi-evergreen foliage. Thrives in hot, dry locations. Fine for rockeries or ground covering. Blooms April and May. Mixed colors. 20c each; 6 for \$1.00.

PRIMULA (Hardy Primrose)—Attractive rosettes of foliage from which rise clusters of single velvety flowers. Good in moist semi-shaded places. Soon after winter gives way to spring the Primulas come into flower with a beauty that is hard to describe. We offer choice, select Hybrids in good balanced mixture of colors. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

PYRETHRUM (Painted Daisy)—The double and semi-double Pyrethrums are really unusual; for

cutting they are in a class by themselves; very hardy and one of the choicest of perennials. Attractive fern-like foliage is interesting, and flowers range from pure white to deep crimson, appearing last of May and through June. Choice mixed shades. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

VERBENAS, New Hardy—While these Verbenas are classified as hardy, we recommend a slight protection of straw or cornstalk during the winter months. They will start off growing in early spring and produce a heavier crop of flowers. The Verbenas offered here are everbloomers; they will continue in full flower until cut down by frost. Pink and blue. 30c each; 4 for \$1.00.

YUCCA Filamentosa (Adam's Needle)—Spikes of creamy white flowers borne on tall stems. Bayonet-like leaves are dark green. Best for shrubby border, large rockeries, or planted in masses. June. 20c each; 6 for \$1.00.

BUSH ROSES.

For cut flowers the Bush Roses cannot be surpassed, and the well-cared-for Rose Garden is not only a thing of beauty on the home grounds, but will give magnificent blooms for cutting for the house decoration. There are many choice Bush Roses which will give a wealth of bloom from early summer until frost. We have endeavored to keep our varieties of the best known, and most popular sorts which are sure to give good results. No flower is so much loved, appreciated, and enjoyed as the Rose.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Strong two-year plants...	\$.35	\$3.00	\$ 25.00

RED.

American Beauty. Healthy Rose Red. An old favorite. Very hardy and a vigorous grower. Free bloomer. Fragrant and always in demand.

Chas. K. Douglas. A top-notch, semi-double, scarlet-crimson Rose. Strong plant with good foliage. Exceedingly well liked.

Etoile de Holland. Brilliant red; large flowers of velvety crimson; produces a large quantity of blooms throughout the summer.

Red Radiance. This is one of the strongest and most vigorous growers; most dependable of the roses and a universal favorite. An excellent variety for cutting and for the garden.

E. G. Hill. Without doubt one of the greatest of all the red roses. Will thrive and do well with ordinary attention. Very fragrant and lasting. Produces immense numbers of deep, rich glowing red blooms over long period of time.

WHITE.

Caledonia. Purest white; large, perfectly formed buds on strong stems, opening into large flowers that retain their form until petals fall. No white rose can surpass this perfect variety.

Frau Karl Druschki. Very large, perfect form and snow-white; a vigorous grower and a free bloomer.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Well-formed, cream-colored buds opening into white flowers. Free blooming; hardy.

PINK.

Editor McFarland. Deep pink. One of the finest pink garden roses grown today. Its pointed buds on nice long cutting stems last longer and retain their form wonderfully well. A Rose that should be in every garden.

Columbia. A wonderful rose for cutting. The buds are full, well formed; the flowers are perfectly modeled, of clear bright pink with outer petals of silvery pink. A healthy, medium grower.

Pink Radiance. Brilliant rose pink buds; a well-formed flower of shiny pink with light tints on the reverse of the petals; one of the strongest and most vigorous growers. The most dependable of all pinks and a universal favorite.

Dame Edith Helen. One of the largest and most perfectly shaped pink roses known. Flowers uniformly well shaped. Has attracted unstinted praise. The most perfumed of all pink roses.

Edith Nellie Perkins. A strong vigorous grower. The outer petals are of a shimmering silvery pink, while the deeper center petals are more of a soft shade of rose color.

YELLOW.

Golden Dawn. Large, straw-yellow buds opening to pale lemon-yellow, double flowers, with slight old rose markings. Rarely out of bloom. Bronzy foliage, free of disease.

Lady Hillingdon. An apricot yellow shaded to orange on the outer petals, becoming deeper and more intense in the center of the bloom.

Luxembourg. With long pointed buds of beautiful bronze yellow; very fragrant. One of the best yellow roses.

Joanna Hill. A splendid clear yellow with a golden heart; very large pointed buds which open full; fragrant; profuse bloomer.

TWO-TONED.

Talisman. Multi-colored. Glorious combination of orange, yellow, and rose-red. The fragrant flowers are much more highly colored in autumn.

President Herbert Hoover. A most popular Rose. It is maroon, orange and gold, rioting in a most contrasting fashion. Long, pointed buds; rigid stems. A fine garden rose, blooming well in the autumn. By far the best of its color.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Where there is seemingly no room for Bush Roses, the Climbing Roses may find a place in the fence corner and in out-of-the-way places, reaching out and covering old fences or walls and giving a mass of gorgeous bloom. The Climbing Roses

are easy of growth, are useful in many places, and will give an abundance of bloom the second season after planting.

Each Per 10 Per 100

Strong two-year plants . . . \$.35 \$ 3.00 \$ 25.00

Climbing American Beauty. One of the best of the Climbing Roses. The large fragrant rosy-carmine flowers are produced in great abundance, and are excellent for cutting. For single or mass planting this is one of the best.

Climbing K. A. Victoria. Flowers identical with the bush K. A. Victoria; stems long, carrying one or more perfect cream-white double flowers. An excellent climber of good growth and foliage.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Clusters are perfectly formed, long pointed, deep pink buds open into large flowers of lighter pink. A strong grower with abundant glossy foliage which is disease resistant. One of the best climbers in cultivation.

Marechal Niel. A beloved, well-known old Rose with magnificent large golden-yellow flowers of delicate fragrance and texture. An abundant bloomer. A somewhat tender variety which blooms in spring and at intervals throughout the season if well cultivated and watered.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. No other Rose shows such brilliant fiery scarlet blooms. The flowers are of medium size and are produced in clusters of five to ten or more, each stem being a veritable bouquet. Of strong climbing habit and perfectly hardy.

COMBINATION FRUIT TREES.

Throughout the past year the popularity of the Combination Fruit Tree has increased at an astonishing pace. This is only natural when you stop to consider the nature of this tree. It fulfills the need of the small home-owner who has very little space to devote to fruit trees. We are growing these novelty trees again this year, to satisfy the request of hundreds of our customers, who are anxious to grow these novelties for themselves. These will furnish plenty of shade and are highly ornamental at the same time.

QUINTUPLET, or 5-N-1 Apple.

Five Kinds of Apples Grown on One Tree!
Ideal for Home Gardens.

The only Apple tree for the small-home owner. Will produce a bountiful supply of five different kinds of apples, in a chain of ripening, from early summer to late autumn. Varieties: Yellow Transparent, Red June, All Red Jonathan, Anoka, and Double Red Delicious.

2 yr. Sturdy Trees @ \$1.00 each
2 or more @ 90c each

QUINTUPLET, or 5-N-1 Pear

"Five-trees-in-one!"

Fine, big, healthy two-year trees that will produce five of the most popular varieties of fruit from early summer until late fall. Season-'round bearers, sometimes covered with one color of fruit; later

with another. "A One-Tree Orchard." Varieties: Bartlett, Garber, Keiffer, Douglas, and Early Harvest.

**Large Two-Year Trees @ \$1.25 each
2 or more @ \$1.15 each**

NEW 5-N-1 PEACH.

Five Varieties on One Tree;

This tree, like Quintuplet apple, is an outstanding novelty which we are offering for the first time. The practice of budding more than one kind of peach on a single tree is not new; propagators have been doing it for years, but up to this time it has never been done on a large scale. Our 5-N-1 Peach is composed of the best commercial varieties grown—Hale Haven, Belle of Georgia, Golden Jubilee, South Haven, and Elberta—giving you a supply of fruit throughout the entire season.

**Strong Two-Year Trees @ 75c each
2 or more @ 65c each**

3-N-1 FRUIT TREE.

Peach-Plum-Apricot.

Early Golden Apricot, Elberta Peach, Abundance Plum.

This tree, which is highly ornamental and which provides a complete orchard, does not require any more space than an ordinary fruit tree. Covered with pink and white blooms for a long period. Two trees will produce enough fruit in Apricots, Peaches and Plums for an average family, and have enough left over for your neighbor. Will bear the third year after planting.

**Good Heavy Two-Year Tree @ 75c each
2 or more @ 65c each**

It is not our policy to make extravagant claims as to the merit of our products, but we wish to assure you that these Combination Fruit Trees are hardy, vigorous stock, and are very productive wherever planted. Be the first in your community to have these real worthwhile novelties.

**CUMBERLAND VALLEY NURSERIES, Inc.
McMinnville, Tennessee**

**STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF STATE ENTOMOLOGIST AND
PLANT PATHOLOGIST**

Knoxville, Tennessee

NURSERY CERTIFICATE

No. 140 *Last Inspection Made August 11, 1941*
THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY CERTIFIES, That
the nursery stock in the nurseries of

**CUMBERLAND VALLEY NURSERIES, Inc.
McMinnville, Tennessee**

has been thoroughly inspected. The stock, premises and adjacent properties have been found to be apparently free from especially injurious insect pests and diseases. May be revoked for cause.

VOID AFTER SEPT. 30, 1942.

G. M. BENTLEY,
State Entomologist and Plant Pathologist.

CARE OF TREES AND PLANTS.

Your Success with Nursery Stock Depends on Proper Planting and Care.

Volumes have been written on the planting and care of orchards and the beautification of home grounds, and yet each planting becomes an individual problem. Regardless of how choice your selection may be in trees and plants, or how perfect they may be when received by you, unless they are handled properly in planting and given the right kind of care, they will not give the results that are desired. Therefore, we offer a few general suggestions on the care and cultivation of trees, which will help make a success of the planting of stock which we supply.

Care of Stock: The bundles should be opened immediately upon arrival, the roots of plants dipped in water, and heeled in the ground, if holes are not already to set where wanted. Dig a trench deep enough and wide enough to take the root-system and then cover the roots, firming the soil so as to contact each root. If some of the trunk (or branches, in case of shrubs) is covered with soil, the protection is double. A little water applied to dry soil is helpful. Trees heeled in may be kept several weeks in perfect condition. When ready to plant, take up only a few at a time, puddle the roots, and do not allow them to lie exposed to the sun or air. Be sure to remove label wire before tree begins to grow, or it will be fatally injured through strangulation. The ground should be carefully prepared by deep plowing and firming down with a disc and harrow before setting orchard material.

Planting: The holes for planting must be large enough to receive the roots freely, without cramping or bending them from their natural position. All broken or mutilated portions of the roots must be cut off so as to leave the ends smooth and sound. All trees should be planted two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row; pack the soil very firmly about the roots by tramping with the feet or post tamper, being careful not to bark or break the roots. Leave three inches of the surface soil loose to serve as a mulch. If the ground is very dry, apply one or two pails of water before this soil mulch is in place, and after the water has soaked away it can then be placed over the moist soil. Never put manure so as to come in contact with the roots of any plant or tree.

Fall Planting: Practically all items of nursery stock may be successfully planted in the fall and results obtained are generally highly satisfactory, usually much better than if planting is delayed too late in the spring. It is recommended that planting be done as soon as possible after the first killing frost, but hardy stock can be transplanted safely at any time during the winter when the ground is not frozen or too wet. Some precautions are necessary, however, with a few kinds of plants and trees which are somewhat more tender to cold. Special bulletin giving detailed instruc-

tions will be sent for the asking, 3c postage stamp being sent to cover cost of mailing.

As experienced fruit growers, we suggest that you plan for a succession of fruit, increasing quantities where you expect to market or store. It is inadvisable to plant too many varieties in the average orchard. There is no reason why you cannot have fresh fruit from the time that cherries ripen in May until well into the winter. We will help you plan your list if you will ask us.

That you cultivate your newly planted trees is just as important as it is to cultivate tobacco or any other crop. Only after the tree has become well established should cultivation stop. Even then, your trees will respond to fertilization and cultivation.

Careful and proper setting of trees and plants is necessary, but is only the beginning of a successful orchard or beautiful home grounds. Cultivation, mulching, and watering, as well as spraying and pruning, must be carried on consistently or first investment will fail. Cover crops planted in the orchard and turned under with the plow at the right time will give both feed and humus to the soil; and thorough cultivation, intelligent fertilization, careful pruning and seasonable spraying will give abundant returns for money, labor, and time so expended. To have good things for home requires thought and effort in all things, and trees and plants are no exceptions.

Where plants have ball of earth burlapped around roots, avoid breaking this ball. Set in a hole that is plenty large to receive without crowding, setting about one inch deeper than the surface of the ground, then cut the burlap loose from around the top of the ball and allow it to fall back in the hole without removing. Fill in around the ball as you would around the roots of any other plant, tightening thoroughly, and using plenty of water to settle.

For shrubs and roses, etc., handle in the same way, though it is usually more desirable to prepare special bed for roses, selecting location that will have plenty of open air and sun, and particularly one that is well drained. It is usually better to remove the soil from the bed, filling in with good loam that is fairly rich, or using fertilizer in the soil. Plant so that plenty of room is given between the plants for cultivation. Remember that roses like lots of food and water during the summer months, and that you cannot hope to get blooms without this.

These suggestions are brief, their purpose being to impress on the home planter that good care and cultivation is necessary in order to secure best results, whether this be in the orchard or the grounds around the home. We shall at any time be glad to give instructions which may be needed for special planting and to help in any way possible to make a success of the trees and plants you purchase from us. Special bulletin on the care and cultivation of trees and plants will be sent upon request, as stated above. Your State Entomologist will supply you with a spray calendar

for the asking, and will advise you where to get spraying materials at nearest point to you. Be sure to take any special problems you may have up with him. He will gladly help you.

PRUNING.

Apple and Pear—Select from three to five of the branches to form the permanent head of the tree. These branches should be well distributed around the trunk, and at a safe distance apart up and down the trunk. If two branches come out, a split may occur at this weak point in later life when the tree is full of fruit. Shorten these selected branches to about five buds, cutting the branches just above a bud that points outward. Remove all the other branches close to the trunk, leaving no stub longer than one-eighth to one-quarter inch. Also shorten back two-thirds the central leader of the tree, if one exists, else the tree assumes a too upright growth for best results in later life.

Cherry—Five or six good limbs, well distributed around the trunk, will be sufficient to form a well balanced top. The limbs left after pruning should not be cut back so severely as recommended for some other classes.

Plum—Cut back all branches to about two or three buds. After the tree has grown for a year, remove all but four or five branches, but do not cut them back. These buds will form the permanent framework for the top and subsequent growth may be pruned to meet the requirements or taste of the planter.

Peach—These should be **planted immediately on delivery**; or, if not prepared to do so, the roots should be buried in the ground. They will not stand exposure to the sun or air, and many are lost simply for the want of care. As soon as planted, **cut back all side branches to within two or three inches of the main stem.** Make this the **invariable practice**, and never deviate from it if you wish to save your trees. The growth will be much more rapid and vigorous in consequence of this pruning, and by strictly adhering to it, and by immediate planting or covering the roots in the soil, very few, if any, trees will be lost. Peaches like all other stock we deliver, will be in fine condition, having been carefully handled and kept from exposure by us. If you do not follow our directions and meet with loss, the fault will be entirely with you.

Grapes—These should be planted ten to twelve inches deep in holes large enough to admit roots without curling them, pressing soil solid about roots. Cut vines back to within three or four buds of the roots. Keep the ground clean by cultivating; if impossible to cultivate, mulch. Prune in February or early March, before there are any signs of new growth—hence the importance of annual and intelligent pruning.

Number of Trees Per Acre.

The number of trees to be planted per acre varies somewhat with the soil and variety to be

planted. Trees or plants on deep rich soil require more distance than on light poor soil. The following distances are usually recommended for average soils:

Apple—35x35 feet—35 trees per acre.

Pear-Peach—20x20 feet—108 trees per acre.

Plum-Cherry and Apricot—18x18 feet—134 trees per acre.

Figs—15x15 feet—193 trees per acre.

Pecan—40x40 feet—27 trees per acre.

Grape—8x10 feet—545 vines per acre.

Blackberry and Dewberry—3x8 feet—1,815 vines per acre.

To ascertain number of plants required per acre, divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet to be given each plant. For instance, apple 35x35 feet requires 1225 square feet per tree or 35 trees per acre.

CONTROL OF INSECTS AND DISEASE.

With the passing of each year, the necessity for spraying for insects and diseases which do damage to trees and plants becomes apparent, and while it is not always possible for the home owner to identify certain insects and diseases, there are many which are very common and which are easily controlled. Where identification is not possible, samples may be sent to your state entomologist, where dependable advice will be gladly given. As suggested above, many of the common insects and diseases may be easily controlled by the home planter if he will take the trouble to equip himself with simple spray pumps and common insecticides for spraying, and with a few simple tools with which to do proper pruning. This material can usually be purchased from your local dealers or merchants, or can be ordered from various dependable sources.

Insects are usually divided into two classes, the "biting and chewing" and "sucking" insects. The first may be controlled with poison when it is possible to so spray that the poison will be eaten, while the other can be controlled by what is termed contact sprays.

Diseases are usually caused by a fungus growth and are controlled by sprays known as fungicides. A few of the diseases, such as blight in pear, etc., are caused by bacteria, and where such diseases occur, one of the best remedies is to cut away the infected parts, destroying the prunings by burning.

Therefore, there are two general classes of sprays, insecticides and fungicides, and the insecticides being divided into two classes known as poison and contact insecticides. Arsenate of Lead is a good example of the poison insecticide, while Lime Sulphur Solution is a good example of the contact insecticide, with Bordeaux mixture being the old stand-by as a fungicide.

SPRAY FORMULAS.

Arsenate of Lead—One of the most common and most valuable poison sprays; may be prepared at home, using either powder or paste, it being easily procured in either form. Use at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$

pounds of the paste or 2 pounds of powder to 50 gallons of water. Use for the control of flea beetle on grape, caterpillar on pecan, biting and chewing insects on shade trees, shrubs, etc., and for tent caterpillar on evergreens. Also, use as spray for culculio and codling moth on fruit trees.

Nicotine Solution—This may be bought in concentrated form at almost any drug store, usually under the name of "Black Leaf 40." In large quantities, use approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ pint to 100 gallons of water, or in small quantities, use about 1 ounce to 8 gallons of water. In making the spray mix the nicotine with very heavy suds, using lye soap or strong laundry soap for the suds, as this will cause the spray to adhere and spread much better. This is very easily prepared at home and is an excellent spray for control of aphid on apple, plum, roses, etc., and for use in ridding plants of red spider.

Lime Sulphur Solution—One of the most important contact sprays we have, being one of the most effective for treatment for San Jose scale while trees are dormant. If commercial Lime Sulphur is used, it should be used 2 pounds to 8 or 10 gallons of water for the winter spraying, while for summer the dilution should be approximately 1 pound to 8 or 10 gallons of water. This spray is excellent for use while trees are dormant as it helps to keep them in healthy state and is particularly beneficial in the control of scale.

Bordeaux Mixture—This is easily secured in prepared form at almost any drug store, and usually directions for preparation and dilution are given. This is particularly useful in control of mildew and all fungus diseases, such as brown rot on peach and apple, black rot in grape, or mildew on roses, etc.

All of these sprays may be used by the home owner, applying with large sprayer in orchard or vineyard where necessary, or knapsack sprayer for use where only a few trees need treatment, or even a small hand sprayer for use on small plants around the home. A small investment in equipment and materials may mean many dollars to you in your orchard or beauty to you in your home grounds.

SPRAYING GUIDE

FOR ROSES

Time of Application	Spray Material	Enemy
1. When dormant.	Scalecide: 1 gal. to 20 gals. water.	Scale.
2. When insects make appearance.	Garden Volck 1 part to 32 parts water.	Aphid or plant-lice. Leaf-hopper.
3. When fungus appears.	Bordeaux Mixture, 8 lbs. to 50 gals. water. Repeat every 10 days.	Black-spot. Mildew.
4. When insects appear.	Burn diseased parts and spray with Bordeaux.	Anthraxnose.
5. When disease appears.	Hand-pick and burn fallen buds. Spray plants with 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead with 50 gals. water. Add 3 lbs. fresh Hydrated Lime.	Curculio. Caterpillar.

SPRAYING GUIDE

FOR PEACHES, PLUMS, NECTARINES, AND APRICOTS

Time of Application	Spray Material	Enemy
1. Dormant spray. In late fall or early spring 3 to 4 weeks before buds begin to swell.	Scalecide 1 gal. to 15 gals. water, or Lime-Sulphur Solution 1 gal. to 8 gals. water. If troubled with shot-hole fungus, substitute Bordeaux mixture 6 lbs. to 50 gals. water. If both scale and disease appear use both sprays separately.	Scale insects. Leaf-curl. Brown rot. Shot-hole fungus. General sanitation
2. When trees are in pink stage.	Nutonex Sulphur 3 lbs. to 50 gals. water.	Scab and brown rot
3. As soon as petals are two-thirds off.	Nutonex Sulphur 3 lbs. to 50 gals. water, with Arsenate of Lead $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Add 3 lbs. fresh Hydrated Lime to each 50 gals. spray.	Curculio. Brown rot. Scab.
4. Shuck spray when husks begin dropping.	Same as third spray.	Curculio. Brown rot. Scab.
5. 2 or 3 weeks after No. 3.	Nutonex Sulphur 3 lbs. to 50 gals. water. Lead may not be needed.	Curculio. Scab. Brown rot.
6. 3 to 4 weeks before ripening.	Same as in 5th spray.	Brown rot. Scab.

Nutonex Sulphur (dry powder) contains 90 per cent highly toxic and active sulphur and 10 per cent adhesive spreader. Atomic Sulphur is prepared in paste form.

Frequent cultivation after the blooming of the trees is advisable, to destroy brown rot fungus apotheca on the fallen mummied fruit from which spores are disseminating at this time to aid in control of the disease.

FOR PEARS

1. Dormant.	Scalecide 1 gal. to 15 gals. water, or Lime-Sulphur Solution, 1 gal. to 8 gals. water.	Certain insect eggs. Leaf-blister mite. Scale.
2. Delayed dormant. Just as the leaf-buds are opening and the leaves are beginning to show green.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gals. water. If scale is present, make application of Scalecide, 2 gals. to 50 gals. water. If pear psylla and aphids are troublesome, it will be necessary to make an application of Black-Leaf 40, 16 ozs. to 50 gals. water.	Certain scale insects. Blister mite. Pear psylla. Aphids. Scab.
3. As soon as the petals of bloom are two-thirds off.	Nutonex Sulphur 3 lbs. to 50 gals. water, with Arsenate of Lead $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. to 2 lbs. Add 1 to 3 lbs. fresh Hydrated Lime to each 50 gals. spray.	Coddling moth. Curculio. Scab. Leaf-spot.
4. 2 to 3 weeks after No. 3.	Same as in No. 3.	Coddling moth. Curculio. Scab. Leaf-spot.
5. 6 to 7 weeks after No. 4.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 to 6 lbs. to 50 gals. water.	Leaf-spot. Sooty fungus. Fly-speck.

FOR CHERRIES

1. Dormant spray.	Scalecide 1 gal. to 15 gals. water if scale appears.	Certain scale insects.
2. 10 to 14 days before blossom-buds open.	Lime-Sulphur Solution: 1 gal. to 12 gals. water.	Brown rot. Leaf-spot.
3. As soon as the shucks (calyces) have shed.	Nutonex Sulphur 3 lbs. to 50 gals. water with 1 lb. Arsenate of Lead. Add 3 lbs. fresh Hydrated Lime to each 50 gals. spray.	Brown rot. Leaf-blight. Curculio.
4. When fruit is about the size of a pea.	Same as No. 3.	Same as No. 3.

SPRAYING GUIDE**FOR CHERRIES—Continued**

Time of Application	Spray Material	Enemy
5. When the fruit is beginning to color.	Nutonex Sulphur 3 lbs. to 50 gals. water. Where cherry maggots are present, use 3 lbs. of Arsenate of Lead to 50 gals. water. Add 3 lbs. of fresh Hydrated Lime.	Brown rot. Leaf-blight. Maggot.

FOR GRAPES

1. When buds are swelling.	Arsenate of Lead 3 lbs. to 50 gals. water, and Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gals. water.	Grape-vine flea-beetle. Black-rot.
2. When shoots are 1 to 4 inches long and before blooming.	Bordeaux Mixture 6 to 8 lbs. and Arsenate of Lead 2 to 3 lbs. to 50 gals. water.	Flea-beetle. Black-rot. Downy mildew. Anthracnose. White rot.
3. Pre-blossom spray when shoots are 9 to 12 inches long.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gals. water and 1½ lbs. of Arsenate of Lead.	Black rot. Chewing insects.
4. When blossoms are three-fourths off.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gals. water and 1½ lbs. Arsenate of Lead to 50 gals. water.	Grape root-worm. Grape berry moth Black rot. Downy mildew. Anthracnose. Leaf-folder.
5. Just before the grapes are large enough to touch.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gals. water and 1½ lbs. Arsenate of Lead. If rose-bugs are present add 1 pint of molasses.	Ripe rot. Grape root-worm. Grape berry moth. Black rot.

If leaf hopper or other sucking insects are present use 16 ozs. of Black-Leaf 40 to 50 gals. water and apply when temperature is above 80 degrees, if possible. Be sure to cover under side of leaves. Do not add Lime when Arsenate of Lead is used with the Bordeaux.

FOR APPLE

In dormant season; when trees are leafless, preferably as buds are just starting to break.	Miscible Oils, Dry Lime Sulphur, 12-15 lbs. to 50 gals.	Scale Insects.
In spring when buds are bursting, showing green tips.	Nicotine, 1 to 800, added to lime-sulphur, 3 lbs. to 50 gal. plus 5 lbs. fresh Hydrated Lime.	Apple Aphids (lice). Scab.
When flower buds show pink, but before any have opened. (Other sprays as recommended for codling moth, below, will help control troubles in this group.	Lime-Sulphur, 3 lbs. to 50 gals. plus 5 lbs. fresh Hydrated Lime, with 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead.	Scab. Black Rot. Bud Moth. Cankerworm. Tent Caterpillar. Curculio.
1. When most of the petals have fallen. (Calyx spray.) 2. Approximately 3 weeks after bloom. 3. Approximately 10 weeks after the bloom. 4. Fifteen to seventeen weeks after the bloom.	Lime-Sulphur, 2-3 lbs. to 50 gal. plus 5 lbs. Hydrated Lime. NOTE:—After weather becomes hot (from about July 1) reduce the strength of the Lime-Sulphur to about 1 to 1½ lbs. per 50 gal. with 1½ lbs. Arsenate of Lead. Repeat any of these applications if necessary. Necessary in South where there may be 3 broods in one season.	Codling Moth. Curculio.
Any time Rust appears.	Spraying not effective. Remove cedar trees nearby. The rust cannot live without cedars on which it spends part of the year.	Apple Rust or Cedar Rust.
	See under Pear—Fire Blight.	Blight.

SPRAYING GUIDE**BLACKBERRY, RASPBERRY, AND DEWBERRY**

Time of Application	Spray Material	Enemy
1. In spring before growth starts.	Lime-Sulphur 12½ lbs. to 50 gals.	Anthracnose.
2. When new shoots are 6-8 inches.	4 lbs. Dry Lime-Sulphur to 50 gals.	Anthracnose.

STRAWBERRY

Before blossoms open. Additional applications as often as necessary.	Bordeaux and Arsenate of Lead, 4 lbs. to 50 gals.	Leaf Spot. Leaf Roller.
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Renew beds frequently. May mow off and burn foliage after berries are picked.

SHADE TREES

Spring and Summer.	3 lbs. Arsenate of Lead to 97 gals. water.	Caterpillars. Measuring Worms. Canker Worms.
	Dig out with sharp knife.	Borers.

Shade Trees are usually attacked by scale insects which may be controlled while trees are dormant with Scalecide: 1 gal. to 15 gals. water.

FOR PECANS AND ENGLISH WALNUTS AND OTHER NUT TREES

1. When nuts are about as large as garden peas.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 to 6 lbs. to 50 gals. water with 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead.	Scab. Case-bearer. Weevil.
2. 10 to 14 days after No. 1.	Same as No. 1.	Same as No. 1.
3. 2 to 3 weeks after No. 2.	Same as No. 1.	Same as No. 1.
4. Between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15.	Arsenate of Lead 2 lbs. to 50 gals. water.	Leaf-Spot. Case-bearer.

For borers, inject carbon disulphide, close holes with putty or clay.

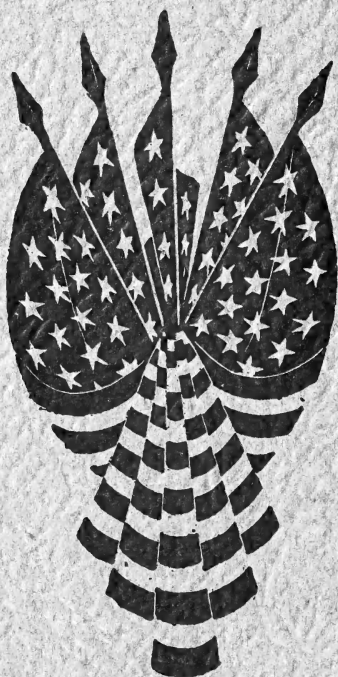
Everything in this list is well grown, well graded and we promise to ship nothing but the very best to our customers.

Try our stock! We know you will be completely satisfied. If you find time, visit with us. If you can't possibly visit, try us with an order. You'll ask for more the next time.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY NURSERIES, Inc.
McMinnville, Tenn.

I N D E X

	Page
Apples	4-7
Apricots	9-10
Asparagus	17
Blackberries	14
Boysenberry	15-16
Care of Trees and Plants	52-54
Cherries	9
Chestnut, Chinese	18
Combination Fruit Trees	50-51
Control of Insects and Diseases	55-56
Currants	15
Dewberries	14
Evergreens, Broad-Leaved	31-35
Evergreens, Coniferous	36-39
Figs	18-19
Flowering Trees	25-28
Grapes	10-11
Gooseberries	15
Hazlenut and Hickory Nut	18
Hedge Plants	28-30
Magnolias	27-28
Mulberry	16
Number of Trees to Acre	54-55
Nut Trees	17-18
Peaches	12-13
Pears	7-8
Pecans	17
Perennials	45-48
Persimmons	16
Plums and Nectarine	8
Pruning	54
Quince	10
Raspberries	14
Roses	48-50
Rhubarb	17
Shade Trees	39-41
Shade or Forest Tree Seedlings	41-44
Shrubs	19-24
Spray Formulas	55-56
Spraying Guide	56-59
Strawberries	15
Vines and Creepers	44-45
Walnuts	17-18
Youngberry	16



**"God Bless America,
Our Home Sweet Home"**